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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy with rains. 4-8 (39-46). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rains. Temps. 5-8 (41-46). CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temps. 8-7 (32-45). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy with showers. Temps. 3-7 (37-45). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temps. —9—4 (16-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	36 B.Fr.	Israel	LE38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	0.330	Sweden	3.80 S.kr
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50 Cts
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

30,152 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1980 Established 1887

arter Gains Clear Victory
ver Kennedy in Iowa Test

By Adam Clymer

MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22 — President Carter scored a victory last night in the Iowa t caucuses, the first critical the 1980 presidential race. the Republican contest, Bush took a narrow but increasing lead over former onald Reagan of California id to establish himself as Mr. 's chief rival for the Repub- omination.

parties recorded heavy tur- with the Republican total ex- to be between 75,000 and But the effect of the out- was clearest on the Demo- side, where Mr. Carter suc- ly appealed for support in a international crisis. estimated 90,000-to-110,000 ratic turnout far outstripped ,000 who took part here four ago, when Mr. Carter won in nd set himself on the road to ite House. h almost all of the precincts r. Carter was winning 59.1 t of the delegate strength. dward Kennedy of Massa- ts had 31.2 percent and 9.6 t were uncommitted.

Washington, the president

leeply appreciate the vote of lence from Iowa Democrats.



Sen. Edward Kennedy

Their expression of support is particularly welcome in these difficult times.

"I regret that I was unable to campaign personally in Iowa, and look forward to the time when international circumstances permit me to seek actively and personally the support of my fellow Democrats."

Sen. Kennedy, appearing at his Washington campaign headquarters, told a cheering crowd of several hundred supporters that he would continue his quest for the presidency, but added, "We could have done a little better in Iowa and we congratulate President Carter for his win."

With about 78 percent of the Republican precincts reporting, Mr. Bush held 33 percent of the votes to Mr. Reagan's 27 percent. Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee was third with 14 percent, and John Connally of Texas fourth, with 10 percent. Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois was fifth, with 7 percent. Returns from the Reagan stronghold in rural southwest Iowa were coming in more slowly than from other areas.

Mr. Bush, addressing a jubilant rally in a Des Moines hotel shortly after midnight, predicted that he could ride from his strong showing into the White House.

'All the Way'

"We started from absolutely nowhere," he declared. "I'm convinced because of your hard work, because of a handful of people here in Iowa and what they believed in, that we are going to go all the way to the White House come November."

"This is what we were looking for — this is the kick we need," commented James Baker, Mr. Bush's national campaign manager. "This wasn't just a victory of organization. The huge turnout shows it was a victory of organization and a candidate to whom people turn on when they get to know him. It's a very good omen."

Stephen Roberts, the Republican state chairman, estimated that the turnout would be two or three times the 24,000 Republicans who voted in the 1976 caucuses.

Rep. Crane appeared to be cutting into Mr. Reagan's conservative strength. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, a liberal with no campaign organization in Iowa, was polling a surprising 4 percent.

Sen. Baker appeared at midnight at his Capitol Hill headquarters and said: "I would like to have been second or first, but we did what we set out to do by coming in third. Ambassador Bush and Gov. Reagan have been at this in Iowa much longer, and we have been at work there for only 50 days.

"We have a long way to go, but I think that in New Hampshire, with a large primary base, we should be able to improve," he said. "The campaign has just begun."

Selection Process

Iowa's Democrats and Republicans each held 2,531 precinct caucuses, the first step anywhere in the nation in selecting delegates to this summer's presidential nominating conventions. Those caucuses were to pick delegates to next month's county conventions, the next stage in a four-tier process in which Iowa will name 37 Republicans and 50 Democrats as national convention delegates.

The Democrats tabulated the presidential preferences of the delegates. The Republicans did not ask

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

White House spokesman Jody Powell is congratulated by crowd after President Carter's victory among Iowa Democrats.



Associated Press

George Bush, happy after learning he had topped Ronald Reagan in the Republican delegates caucuses in Iowa Monday.

Flown Out of Capital

Dissident Sakharov Arrested in Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (NYT) — In a brusque challenge to the Carter administration and a chill warning to its critics within, the Soviet Union today arrested the dissident physicist and human rights champion Andrei Sakharov, stripped him of all his state and government awards and flew him out of Moscow.

His relatives said he and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were told they were being flown to the industrial city of Gorky, which is closed to all foreign visitors.

The timing of the move, amid a storm of U.S. outrage over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, was taken as a clear indication of a major change toward a tougher line in Soviet policy, possibly reflecting shifts in power among factions in the aging Communist Party leadership.

On Way to Meeting

Tass reported only that Mr. Sakharov had been stripped of the honors he had won for developing the hydrogen bomb for his country in the 1950s, before he became a dissident, but said nothing about his arrest or removal from Moscow.

Mrs. Bonner's mother said uniformed police swooped down on Mr. Sakharov's car in midafternoon as he was going to a scientific meeting. At 3 p.m., he called his wife at home from the office of the Soviet first deputy prosecutor-general, Alexander Rekunkov, and said he was being sent to Gorky, about 250 miles east of Moscow, and that she would be allowed to go with him.

Reporters, alerted by an anonymous phone call that Mr. Sakharov had been arrested, found the apartment building surrounded with uniformed and plainclothes police. Only later did Mrs. Bonner's mother disclose that the police had whisked the physicist and his wife to Domodedovo Airport and packed them aboard a TU-134 jet plane about 6 p.m.

Earlier this afternoon, Tass had cryptically reported the resignation of Vladimir Kirillin, a deputy premier and fellow physicist who reportedly had protected Mr. Sakharov from earlier official reprisals.

The 58-year-old Mr. Sakharov had become in recent years a beacon for the Soviet dissident movement, whose ranks have been depleted by persecution and emigration.

When dissidents or members of religious minorities in remote corners of the Soviet Union wanted to appeal for help, they would call Mr. Sakharov, who would contact foreign correspondents — he reported many of the 40 or so arrests of dissident human rights activists, Russian Orthodox religious believers and others the authorities have put behind bars since September.

In Gorky, off-limits to foreigners

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Andrei Sakharov

Soviet Science Chairman Resigns, Party Rift Seen

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Tass reported today that Vladimir Kirillin, chairman of the powerful State Committee for Science and Technology since 1965, had been relieved of his duties at his own request.

But Western diplomats in Moscow said they believed the 67-year-old power engineering specialist was fired because his committee had not been quick enough to introduce new technology into the Soviet industrial and scientific machinery.

At the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee in November, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev criticized several ministers whose departments had failed to meet the goals set down by the ruling Politburo. Mr. Brezhnev did not mention Mr. Kirillin by name, but he did single out the science and technology committee.

Mr. Kirillin had written a newspaper article criticizing himself on Sept. 15. It was a striking gesture for a man who was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1959, who in 1962 was elected to full membership of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and who in 1965 became a deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers the same year he took up his committee post.

It was thought that Mr. Kirillin's career was tied to that of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who has not been seen in public for about four months and who is believed to have had a heart attack. Mr. Kirillin's deputy on the committee was Dzermen Gvishiani, Mr. Kosygin's son-in-law.

The committee Mr. Kirillin headed oversees scientific research, advises the government on research expenditure and approves budgets for scientific projects. It also assesses the technical level of Soviet products and the production process.

Mr. Brezhnev's criticism of the industrial sector at the November meeting of the Central Committee centered on inefficient use of Soviet resources. The Soviet leader said, for instance, that enormous effort had gone into completing a fertilizer production plant but that the state output of fertilizer still was below plan.



Vladimir Kirillin

y to Papal Pressure

beral Dutch Prelates ccept Priestly Celibacy

TICAN CITY, Jan. 22 (UPI) ogressive Dutch prelates, bow- strong pressure from Pope Paul II, said today that they ted priestly celibacy as an ervence due the pontiff. comment was made at a conference held by two Dutch s, leaders of the progressive f the divided Dutch church. n observers said that the ac- ce by Msgrs. Humbert Ernst n Moeller represented a con- by the liberal wing to papal e.

terday, several Dutch bishops led marriage as a permissible to clergymen, something e pope has repeatedly reject-

ough the Dutch church voted proposals to allow married in 1970, the issue has been a of contention between Vati- eologians and the recalcitrant

Liberal Tendencies

the request of the Vatican, bishops are meeting with the nd other church officials in a synod to discuss what the considers the excessively tendencies of the Dutch

rs. Ernst and Moeller, facing ss for the first time since the began nine days ago, called orms in the statutes of the Episcopal Conference and crease in the number of bishops. Specific reforms were not mentioned.

They said that a commission composed of sociologists and economists as well as clergymen would be created to draw up proposals for doctrinal change.

The pope has yet to take part in the debate, although his views on the celibacy issue are on record.

"In Holland, the celibacy argument will continue," Msgr. Moeller said, "but you should know that, from this moment on, our bishops will follow the pope's line, already established by Pope Paul VI.

Deeply Disturbed

"We will not ordain priests who cannot live a celibate life," he said. Pope Paul was said to be deeply disturbed by the 1970 Dutch vote on optional celibacy. Even though it was defeated, the pontiff believed it should never have taken place.

Msgr. Moeller said that the bishops and the Vatican were discussing "how to maintain the positions of already married priests in schools and other church offices."

The Dutch episcopate still permits married priests to teach theology, a decision disapproved by Vatican traditionalists.

Vatican sources said that progressive wing obedience to the pope on celibacy was bound to increase the power of conservative bishops who believe that the Dutch church has been weakened by a decline in Catholic discipline.

On U.S. Arms Aid to Zia

India, Pakistan Reported To Consider Summit Talks

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (WP) — Indian and Pakistani diplomats are exploring the possibility of a meeting next month between the leaders of the two nations that once were united under the British but have fought three wars in the past 32 years since becoming independent states.

Diplomatic sources here and in Islamabad reported that messages between India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan have suggested the summit meeting.

It would give Pakistan a chance to persuade India that any new arms from the United States or China would be aimed toward Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union has massed an estimated 85,000 troops, not toward India.

Indian diplomats are not ready to accept those assurances and they would like the chance to dissuade Pakistan from rearming.

"Pakistan and India together could really make the Russians think twice about moving any further," said a highly placed Indian diplomat.

Fending the Superpowers

Although India has had close relations with the Soviet Union, a long-range aim of its foreign policy has been to keep the superpowers out of the Asian subcontinent, where Indians consider themselves to be the dominant power.

While India is far stronger militarily than Pakistan, what one Western diplomat here described as "mutual paranoia" leads Indians to fear any move by another power to arm Pakistan. India is particularly worried about the formation of a U.S.-China axis aimed at the Russians in Afghanistan.

But diplomats here have noted that Indian officials have been restrained in their "highly predictable reaction" against the possibility of U.S. arms sales to Pakistan.

"No politician in India can publicly acknowledge that getting arms to Pakistan is good or acceptable," a diplomat said. "But after the first negative response, the reaction has been restrained. The Indians know that the amount with which the U.S. is talking about supplying Pakistan cannot purchase a great deal of arms in anybody's market."

Indians would like Pakistan to be a mini-India, with democratic institutions, some degree of economic growth, a way to transfer power without coups and an easing of regional and communal problems that threaten to split the country, a diplomat said.

"Pakistan hasn't made the same progress in that direction that India has," he said. "Pakistan is a military dictatorship, with vast regional differences, and that is worrying India."

Mrs. Gandhi confirmed those fears when she said in a pre-election interview that she was most frightened of a weak neighbor and suggested that any arms Pakistan received were likely to used against her own people.

India is also concerned about the growing religious zeal in Islamic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gold Plunges To $705

LONDON, Jan. 22 (IHT) — The price of gold plunged $133.50 an ounce today to $705 an ounce. The dollar firmed on the foreign exchange market but dealers said the move was unrelated to bullion's decline.

Meanwhile, uncertainty grew in the silver market following actions by U.S. futures exchanges limiting trading to liquidation only. Spot silver prices were sharply lower near the end of European trading.

Stories: Page 7.

Pro-Soviet Demonstrations Reported in Baluchistan

Pakistan Seeks Billions in U.S. Aid to Defend Border

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 22 (WP) — Pakistan is seeking "several billion dollars" in U.S. military aid to build up its defenses along its western border with Afghanistan, a senior Pakistani official said today.

In the latest high-level statement on the issue, the official, who did not want to be identified, repeated Pakistan's demand for a new security treaty with the United States to face the perceived threat from last month's Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources reported that Pakistan had sent troops to its southwestern province of Baluchistan to deal with pro-Soviet demonstrations in the provincial capital, Quetta, and other Baluchi towns. The sources said the demonstrations had taken place in the last couple of weeks.

It was the first indication that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan may be stirring up leftist Baluchi separatists seeking to create a "greater Baluchistan" in that tribal region straddling the Iranian-Pakistani border along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. Baluchi tribesmen in the Pakistani portion fought a four-year guerrilla war against the central government here until a truce was reached in November 1977.

Pakistani leaders fear that the Soviet Union now may support renewed separatist activity by Marxist Baluchi leaders, some of whom reportedly are based in Afghanistan south of Kandahar.

Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, said today, "The development of closer relations with the Soviet Union cannot be resumed as long as the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan continues."

The statement also criticized newly elected Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi a week before the scheduled visit to Pakistan of her foreign minister.

"Mrs. Gandhi's statements in regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the prospects of Pakistan receiving military and economic assistance have been negative and far from reassuring," Agha Shahi's statement said. Mrs. Gandhi has refused to denounce the Soviet intervention, but has condemned U.S. proposals to aid Pakistan militarily.

Agha Shahi's statement avoided scornful characterizations of the $400-million U.S. aid proposal, which Gen. Zia has called "peanuts." The statement noted that "the assistance must be commensurate with the size of the threat" that it said was developing on Pakistan's western frontier.

Agha Shahi later told reporters that China had agreed to continue military aid to Pakistan, but that "Chinese ability to supply arms to Pakistan is limited."

[In Washington, the Los Angeles Times quoted U.S. officials as saying that Gen. Zia was satisfied with the proposed U.S. contribution within the context of a cooperative aid program including money from Western Europe, China and, most important to Gen. Zia's fundamentalist regime, other Islamic states.

[But the Pakistani president was reported to be concerned that too much publicity about the U.S. aid would hurt his chances of getting larger amounts from the Arab oil states, and for this reason, the Carter administration was said to have delayed formal announcement of the program until after the conference of Islamic nations which is to begin Saturday in Islamabad.]

After insisting that Pakistan would need "several billion dollars" to build up its western defenses, the senior official added, "We don't say the the United States should here and now give the whole amount. But as a beginning, what they have offered is far too little."

He said Pakistan wants a "long-term treaty with the United States" giving firm defense commitments. The official said Pakistan "is now in the process of asking all the vital questions" to see if Washington is prepared to sign one.

So far the Carter administration has asserted that a 1959 security agreement with Pakistan is adequate. The senior Pakistani official charged that Washington had not lived up to its obligations under that agreement in the past and "reserves the right to interpret the treaty any way it wants."

Leaders in Kabul Trying To Discredit Rebel Chiefs

From Agency Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 22 — The Soviet-backed government in Kabul has begun a campaign to weaken the insurgent movement and maintain the split in its ranks, according to radio reports.

The Kabul radio, in a broadcast monitored in Pakistan last night, said that Hafizullah Amin, who was ousted as president, had negotiated an alliance with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, an insurgent leader, to form a government before his overthrew in a Soviet-backed coup on Dec. 27.

The radio said that Mr. Hekmatyar, leader of one of the biggest rebel groups in Peshawar, a faction of the Islamic fundamentalist organization Hezbe Islami Afghanistan, had agreed to be Mr. Amin's premier and to eliminate two other major insurgent leaders. Sayed Ahmed Gaelani and Sibgatullah Mujadiddi.

Family Arrested

Mr. Hekmatyar today denied the report and described it as unbelievable and an attempt to confuse the Afghan people.

His aides said that all his family had been arrested when Mr. Amin was premier under Kabul's first Soviet-backed leader, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and that their fate was unknown.

The Hezbe Islami group is one of the most uncompromising rebel groups and has opposed every Afghan government. It is fanatically Islamic and wants to establish an Islamic republic in Afghanistan that would limit the franchise to devout men.

Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezbe Islami faction is involved in negotiations with the six other Peshawar-based rebel groups to form a common organization.

Rebel spokesman said that agreement had been reached in principle and that details were being worked out. Earlier attempts to unite the disparate groups failed but the Soviet intervention has given the unity talks a new impetus.

In Pittsburgh, the former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan said today that the Soviet Union had outflanked the United States in the Gulf region but that an immediate showdown between the superpowers was unlikely.

Robert Neumann, a U.S. Defense

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Baby Tortoise Raises Hopes or Saving a Galapagos Species

By Jane E. Brody

DIEGO, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Efforts to save the s of the Galapagos islands — which after 15 years of survival have faced a growing threat of ion — have taken a turn for the better.

n the San Diego Zoo returned an 80-year-old Hood Island tortoise, one of three remaining nales of his kind, to his native Galapagos archi- two and a half years ago, it was with the hope would successfully mate with one of 12 remain- nales at the Charles Darwin Research Center ast summer, the 200-pound tortoise, named No. he zoo, finally became a father, and one of his ng has managed to make it through the first of a life that may last 150 years.

pects for the Hood Island giants are more prom- han they are for Lonesome George, the last survivor from Pinta Island in the Galapagos lago ("galapagos" is Spanish for giant tortoise). h of his native island and of the world's major d not turn up a mate for George. Unless a new can find a female that may have been missed by surveys of the uninhabited island, yet another giant tortoises will die out.

Tale of Tortoises

tale of the Galapagos tortoises, perhaps more stic now because of a successful breeding pro- mong several races, is typical of the fate of many ered and extinct species — human plunder, loss tat, depletion by predators and competition for

rding to James Bacon, curator of herpetology, study of reptiles and amphibians, at the San Zoo and "godfather" to No. 21's offspring, the ful adaptation of these lumbering land turtles obably first disturbed by the Bishop of Panama, 1535 was blown off course trying to sail down ath American coast to Peru and instead landed islands 600 miles offshore. No evidence of presence on the Galapagos before the bishop's s been found.

bishop introduced mankind to three prized re- of these volcanic islands — water to drink, food to eat and wood to burn," Mr. Bacon said in an interview. "And those who followed introduced to the islands new inhabitants that threatened the survival of the tortoise: mice, rats, cats, dogs, pigs, goats, burros, cows, horses and, of course, men."

He explained that the tortoises, which date back about 15 million years to the Miocene period, evolved without any nest predators, except possibly hawks. But the rodents, pigs, cats and dogs introduced to the islands dined on defenseless tortoise eggs and young. And the short, slow-moving tortoises were no match for goats, burros and cattle in the competition for life-sustaining vegetation. Although the tortoises are "catholic" herbivores, consuming everything within reach, including spiny cacti, grasses and herbs, their taller competitors outreach and outrun them in the quest for food.

Once 15 Races

But the human havoc wreaked on the tortoise population was the most devastating. "The tortoises were an ideal source of meat and oil for buccaneers, whalers and merchantmen, who captured them and stowed them below deck where they lived for maybe a year without food or water," Mr. Bacon said. "This was a real boon to whalers, who went to sea for at least two years and often three or four years at a time."

There were once as many as 15 different varieties of Galapagos tortoises, all of which probably evolved from one colony that migrated from the South American mainland hundreds of thousands of years ago. "Now, four races are almost certainly extinct or virtually so," Mr. Bacon pointed out. "All but perhaps three races have been reduced from tens of thousands to less than a thousand individuals each."

Mr. Bacon said that, left to their own devices, most of the last 11 surviving races of native Galapagos tortoises are probably doomed. The males stick to a defined territory and move so slowly — only about 1,000 feet an hour — that they may never find a mate on islands where only a few females remain. And even those that breed successfully stand little chance against predators and competing animals. The slow-growing tortoises reach 150 pounds by age 15 and up to 500 pounds as adults.



United Press International

Joseph Kennedy, Sen. Edward Kennedy's nephew, after the senator was beaten in the Iowa caucus test by President Carter.

Carter Gains Clear Victory Over Kennedy in Iowa Test

(Continued from Page 1)

whom the elected delegates preferred, but, instead, conducted a straw poll of all in attendance at the caucuses, in the Iowa equivalent of a nonbinding "beauty contest" primary like the one used in New Hampshire until this year.

But each side hoped that the impact of headlines and television proclamations of their candidate's "winning" would be a major prize, with side benefits of increases in campaign contributions, volunteers, poll standings and general campaign morale.

Mr. Carter, who established himself as a serious contender in 1976 Democratic race by defeating all other candidates in Iowa with 29 percent of the precinct delegates, had hoped to profit from a large Democratic turnout.

Mr. Reagan, well-known and popular among Iowa Republicans for years, had similar hopes with his party's caucuses. In 1976, he was about even with President Gerald Ford in the Iowa contest.

At a late news conference in Washington, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said the Iowa results showed that the people of the state rejected the arguments of critics who have said, "All the problems in the world are Jimmy Carter's fault."

Asked if the president would now campaign, he said that Mr. Carter's decisions would be dictated by international circumstances.

For Mr. Reagan, it was the first test of a campaign strategy that has been largely above the battle, with limited personal exposure. The approach was designed to make him the out-of-office-party's equivalent of an incumbent and to leave ideological lines blurred as an asset for the general election if he is nominated.

For Mr. Bush and for the other Republicans, it was the first of a fairly limited series of chances to establish Mr. Reagan's vulnerability. Mr. Bush used the Carter approach, appearing in Iowa early and often and working constantly to build a field organization capable of getting out all possible supporters.

Sen. Baker and Mr. Connally each put less of their resources into organization, but they tried to make up for it with heavy television campaigns. Sen. Baker's, in particular, attracted attention as he debated an Iranian student and had his advertisements conclude with the message: "The hostages in Iran can't vote, but we can."

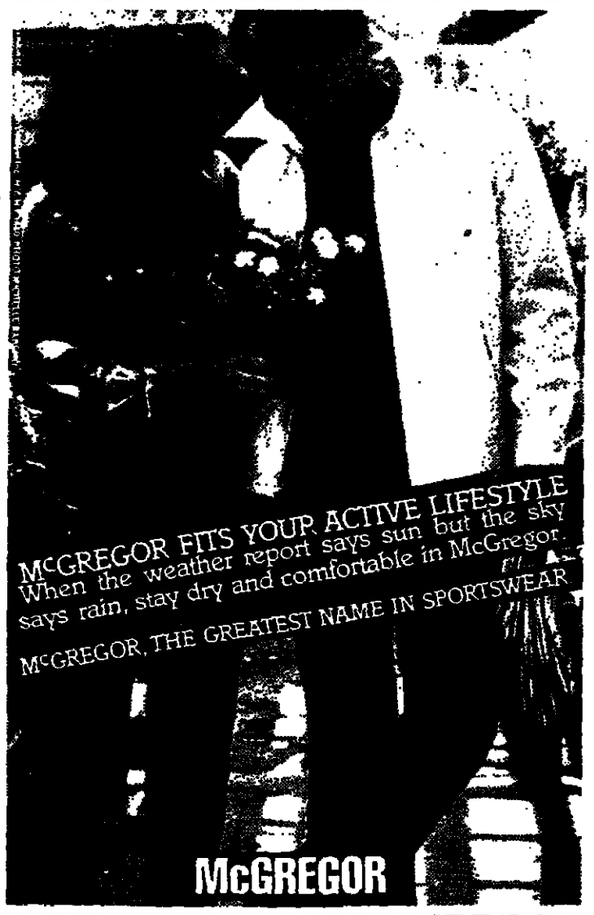
For the Democrats, the tests were simpler. It was a head-to-head battle between two powerful candidates, with Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California on the sidelines, urging his small group of backers to go uncommitted.

Each of the two active campaigns argued the other had the most to lose, but each was prepared to slug it out later in other states, whatever last night's results. For neither of them, and indeed for all but possibly the weakest Republicans, a defeat was viewed as potentially painful but not fatal to presidential ambitions.

Convicted Spy Flees U.S. Jail

LOMPOC, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP) — Christopher Boyce, one of two Californians convicted in 1977 of delivering copies of classified U.S. defense documents to Soviet agents, has escaped from the U.S. prison in Lompoc, a prison spokesman said today.

The spokesman said escape gear, including cutters and a makeshift ladder, were found at the rear fence of the minimum security prison 150 miles northwest of Los Angeles.



Isolation Is Seen Having Effects On Guards of Tehran Hostages

The following dispatch was transmitted from Zurich after the expulsion of U.S. journalists from Iran.

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN (NYT) — The militants occupying the U.S. Embassy here have begun suffering from a sense of isolation akin to what they have inflicted on their 50 American prisoners, according to foreign and Iranian sources who have followed the 11-week-old siege closely.

The militants call themselves "The Students Following the Path of the Imam," a reverential Shiite name accorded the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But several recent incidents have left the militants less confident of his support and suspicious that the government, including the ruling Revolutionary Council, might make a compromise behind their backs.

The concern is serious enough that the tightly disciplined militants, who are thought to number from 50 to 100, are no longer allowed by their leaders to leave the embassy compound for fear of being contaminated by moderating outside influences, according to one of their number. It is not known whether there have been any defections.

Until several weeks ago, they sometimes took turns leaving to change clothes, drop in on classes or attend to personal matters. Now the only people who come and go are those youths who perform auxiliary duties such as watching the front gate.

'A Kind of Cult'

"The students are reinforcing their own isolation and perhaps becoming more radical," said a devout Moslem official who visited with some of them not long ago. He referred to them not as Marxists, a designation used by some U.S. officials that is generally discounted here, but as Islamic extremists, "a kind of cult."

"The isolation could be dangerous if they turn violent or if they become suicidal and decide to defy the imam and face the consequences," said the official, who declined to be identified because of his past associations with the group.

He said he did not believe that this sense of alienation put the hostages in any immediate risk. "There is a sympathy between captors and captives because both are feeling the effects of isolation," the source said.

A fanaticism being generated through daily prayer sessions and ideological pep talks may be making it harder to negotiate the hostages' release, although the militants do not seem to know what to do next. The new climate may also be putting more pressure on the hostages than either government officials or the militants themselves are willing to concede.

Such sketchy reports remain the only way to assess the mood within the guarded and locked embassy compound. The major disappointment for the expelled U.S. journalists has been that they have learned so little about the 50 fellow Americans that they are leaving behind. Their sum of knowledge has not increased much since the earlier release of 13 black and women hostages nearly two months ago on Nov. 19 and 20.

What have become clearer are the nuances of a power struggle that has developed between the militants, who have functioned as a law unto themselves with Ayatollah Khomeini's blessing, and government officials such as Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh or the Revolutionary Council's secretary, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, who have been trying to impose more order on the chaotic situation.

So little is known about the hostages themselves that Mr. Ghotbzadeh conceded at a news conference several weeks ago that the Foreign Ministry was still trying to find out how many Americans the militants were holding. Both Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the militants speak roughly in terms of 50, although the militants insist that security reasons prevent their being more specific.

Three American clergymen who held Christmas services for the hostages counted only 43, prompting concern about what had happened to the others. However, the clergymen said the militants later announced that six of the hostages did not want to meet with them.

Senior Western diplomats here discount rumors that some hostages have been moved out of the compound, because this would mean, for the militants, yielding power to outsiders. "The hostages are all that the occupiers have to justify themselves," a Western diplomat said.

Two spokesmen for the militants, in a two-hour interview with this reporter several weeks ago inside the compound, insisted that the hostages were in good health and enjoyed daily showers, outdoor exercise and U.S.-style food. However, the spokesmen eventually conceded that the hostages' hands were still bound 18 inches apart with soft cloth. No hostages have ever been seen exercising in the embassy compound except in snapshots furnished by the militants.

When the militants clambered over the walls and seized the embassy and its staff, they envisioned an occupation lasting only a few days. However, the domestic and foreign reaction to their assault and the tacit approval of Ayatollah Khomeini "gave them the courage to go the next step and stay on," as one senior Asian diplomat put it.

With unaccustomed power and an audience of several hundred Western journalists, the militants began releasing formal communiques at the rate of more than one a day. They announced "revelations" of pilfered embassy documents that probably said more about their political naivete than about spying in the U.S. Embassy. Initially, they enjoyed blanket publicity from the national radio and television, which Mr. Ghotbzadeh headed before becoming foreign minister.

The first indication that this prestige was slipping came last month when two militants publicly apologized for trying to smear former Premier Mehdi Bazargan by linking his Islamic Liberation Movement to the United States through the embassy files. In the last few weeks, they have been given no more interviews on state television.

The militants also discovered that Mr. Ghotbzadeh was a tougher infighter than his academic-appearing predecessor, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. At first, they assailed Mr. Ghotbzadeh for acting too conciliatory and for talking too much.

Then nearly three weeks ago, the militants tried to humiliate Mr. Ghotbzadeh by demanding that he surrender Bruce Laingen, the U.S. charge d'affaires, who has been living in protective custody with two fellow diplomats inside the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh called their bluff by sending a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini noting that the Revolutionary Council had approved the diplomatic sanctuary and asking him to rule on Mr. Laingen's fate. Ayatollah Khomeini's silence has been interpreted as an endorsement of the status quo and a rebuff to the militants, who are believed worried that Mr. Ghotbzadeh can use this triumph to rally moderates in the Revolutionary Council.

Khomeini Envoy Assails Soviet Presence in Kabul

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — A special envoy of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was an aggression and Iran's sympathies were with "our Moslem brothers of Afghanistan."

The special envoy, Ayatollah Hussain Noori, who is visiting India, was speaking at a press conference in Hyderabad.

Asked about the presence of Soviet troops a short distance from Iran's borders, he said, "We can face any external aggression whether it be from America or Russia. If the U.S.S.R. thinks Iran could be occupied, it is mistaken. We will resist it."

Meanwhile, the Islamic Republican Party and other influential religious groups have agreed to support Dr. Hassan Habibi, a member of Iran's Revolutionary Council, in Friday's presidential election, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

In Tehran, the official radio said the Revolutionary Council agreed to withdraw its revolutionary guards from the two main Kurdistan towns, Mahabad and Sanandaj, meeting a demand by the Kurds who are seeking autonomy in Iran's northwest.

8 Candidates

The council's decision was made in response to a recommendation by its negotiating team in peace talks with the Kurdish leadership, according to the radio, monitored in Kuwait. The Kurds have insisted on the withdrawal of the revolutionary guards from Kurdish areas as a prerequisite to restoring peace in the area.

Tanjug reported from Tehran that eight candidates remain in the running for Friday's election, required under Iran's new constitution. Two others who had been considered frontrunners along with Dr. Habibi were Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh and Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Tanjug reported that Mr. Ghotbzadeh declined to use his last opportunity to speak today at a public rally in the election campaign, which ends tomorrow, two days before the balloting. It said Mr. Ghotbzadeh's decision not to appear has been interpreted to mean he believes he has little chance of winning.

The agency also said that Mr. Bani-Sadr and another candidate, Ahmed Mahdani, were said to have complained about "incorrect propaganda" aimed against them. The agency said Dr. Habibi won the support of the Islamic Republican Party and other "very influential religious circles," indicating that he appeared to be emerging as the frontrunner.

In another development, the command of Iran's revolutionary guard corps announced today that the guard is not supporting any of the candidates in the presidential election. Tehran radio said. The command said the guard will support any of the candidates with qualifications acceptable to Ayatollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Khomeini has not voiced support for any candidate.

A bitter dispute between air traffic controllers and the Islamic government may have contributed to the crash of an Iran Air Boeing 727 jet last night in the mountains north of Tehran, reports from Tehran said today. The crash killed all 128 persons aboard.

An Iran Air spokesman said the plane's captain, before his radio connection went dead, reported blinding snowstorms obscured his vision as he attempted to land in Tehran, the reports said.

But several reports focused on a lingering dispute between the government and air traffic controllers at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. The controllers had conducted a work-to-rule slowdown for several days before the accident.

Pars news agency said the slowdown ended 12 hours before the crash. But the Italian news agency Ansa said that Iran Air suspended all flights today because of a strike and that some employees were conducting a sit-in on one of the airport's main runways.

One report quoted an expert as saying that the air traffic controllers had worked "incorrectly and inaccurately" while others accused them of being very negligent. The report quoted sources as saying the controllers and other airport employees had frequently interrupted service in the past few months to protest replacement of managers with people considered more loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini.

2 Quakes Hit Indonesia

JAKARTA, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Two earthquakes rocked Lombok Island, about 600 miles east of Jakarta today. Radio Jakarta reported. There was no reports of damage or casualties.

French Leader Holds Talks With Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, conferred today with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Tass said Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Brezhnev discussed "international problems of mutual interest, as well as questions of bilateral relations between the U.S.S.R. and France."

French sources later indicated that Mr. Chaban-Delmas might cut short his Soviet visit if there were confirmation of reports that Soviet dissident leader Andrei Sakharov had been arrested.

Swedish King to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia will make a state visit to Japan in mid-April, the Foreign Ministry said today. It will be the first state visit to Japan by a Swedish king, the ministry said.



Associated Press

Soviet employees approach the Foreign Ministry in Kabul as a Soviet armored car patrols the area.

For Olympic Participation

Carter Firm on Soviet Pullout Deadline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — The State Department today reaffirmed the Feb. 20 deadline for deciding on U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics and rejected any extension of that deadline.

"The Feb. 20 deadline stands," said Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman. "The United States is not considering postponing the deadline."

The remarks came in response to a story by The Washington Post that quoted a White House official as leaving open the possibility that the deadline — set by President Carter on Sunday — could be extended if the Russians removed their troops between Feb. 20 and the early summer deadline for filing Olympic entries.

"The official was off base," Hodding Carter said, "and I am authorized to say that for the White House, as well as the State Department, Feb. 20th is the deadline. Period. What happens on that day is that on Feb. 20 we cease to participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

President Carter said Sunday that he would call for a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Summer Games if the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20. There are some 85,000 Soviet combat troops in Afghanistan.

Blanket Welcome

Told that the final decision on boycotting the Moscow Games may not be up to the U.S. Government, Hodding Carter said: "The function of leadership is going to have to be the operative one here. We will make it very, very strongly public that we do not believe that the Games ought to go forward in Moscow, assuming that troops from the Soviet Union are still occupying Afghanistan."

He also issued what he called "a blanket statement of welcome" to all those governments who have privately and publicly indicated that they would join a boycott of the Olympics if they are held in the Soviet capital.

"We welcome the reaction we have received privately from a number of countries indicating that it is understood that we have a joint obligation in the face of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and that part of that obligation is not to continue to do business-as-usual in the Olympics and elsewhere," Hodding Carter said.

"We will welcome, and do welcome, each public expression not of opinion but of action when it comes to a decision either to seek the movement of the Games from Moscow, postponement or withdrawal by individual nations' athletes.

"You can take that as a blanket expression of welcome at the recognition that those governments will be showing off what we face collectively [but] I am not going to go down a country-by-country list with you."

Without identifying the country, Hodding Carter said that so far only one "authoritative official" of a friendly government had made it clear that there would be no boycott of the Summer Games. He was assumed to be referring to France.

Thatcher Offers U.K. Sites

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today offered Britain as an alternative site for some of the events scheduled for the Moscow Olympics.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons that she was writing to the British Olympic Association to urge the International Olympic Committee to switch the Summer Olympics from Moscow.

However, it was not immediately evident whether the government would underwrite the cost of such a move, which could easily exceed $100 million.

Mrs. Thatcher still has not received much encouragement from other European allies, according to government sources, but noted that Australia and New Zealand support seeking a change of venue for the summer games.

France, meanwhile, officially accepted today the Soviet invitation to compete in the Moscow Olympics.

The French committee also reaffirmed its support for the International Olympic Committee's position that politics should not interfere with sports.

Soviet Dissident Sakharov Arrested and Put on Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

because of a military aviation plant located there, he will have little contact with dissidents and none at all with foreigners, who may not visit the city.

"Andrei Sakharov has been conducting subversive activities against the Soviet state for a number of years," said the Tass report, which disclosed nothing about his arrest or expulsion from Moscow.

"He was repeatedly warned by representatives of appropriate state bodies, public organizations and prominent Soviet scientists about the impermissibility of such activities."

"Ignoring these warnings," Tass went on, "Sakharov lately embarked on the road of open calls to reactionary circles of imperialist states to interfere in the U.S.S.R.'s internal affairs."

Subversion in the Soviet Union is a crime punishable by death. Yet, as his appeals to human conscience abroad against political and physical repression in his homeland grew more frequent over the years, beginning with an essay on "Progress, Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom" in 1968, the Soviet authorities shied from imposing sanctions against him, perhaps because he enjoyed such respect internationally.

He continued to enjoy the status, high salary and privileges of a full member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which apparently has not voted to expel him. He was on his way to a meeting in his academy limousine when police stopped him on Leninsky Prospekt and took him to the prosecutor's office.

Soviet Exiles See Danger

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 22 — Prominent Soviet exiles living in the West said today the seizure of Mr. Sakharov was evidence of a worsening internal situation in the Soviet Union.

The exiles, including Vladimir Bukovsky, who was expelled from the Soviet Union in exchange for Chilean Communist Luis Corvalan three years ago, said in a statement that the decision to arrest Mr. Sakharov could have been made only by the Politburo, the nation's highest decision-making body.

Mr. Sakharov's seizure was "an extremely dangerous development for the country and the world, bearing witness to the sharply growing fascist nature of the Soviet Union with all its tragic consequences, both internal and external," the statement said.

Mr. Bukovsky said other signatories included Alexander Ginzburg and Edward Kuznetsov, both exchanged for convicted Soviet agents in the United States last year.

He said he believed the decision to strip Mr. Sakharov of his state awards was a prelude to his expulsion from the country.

In another action by Soviet exiles in Paris today, seven leading dissidents supported President Carter's proposals to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics, saying that if they take place, it would be like Hitler's exploitation of the 1936 Berlin Games.

The group, which includes M. Ginzburg and Mr. Kuznetsov, told a news conference the boycott an Carter's embargo of grain shipments would further the cause of human rights.

"If the West accepts the Moscow Olympics in its present form, it must be prepared for the Third World War," said cybernetic specialist Leonid Plyushch.

"Soviet power will profit from the Olympics as did Hitler in 1936. The Berlin Olympics told the Germans Hitler had succeeded in the world and by attending the Olympics the West is telling the Soviet people it supports Soviet policies," Mr. Plyushch said.

Author Andrei Amalrik said supports the embargo because these exports maintain the regime's oppression and make it unnecessary to reform Soviet agriculture."

Nobel Official 'Shocked'

OSLO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Norwegian Nobel Committee Deputy Chairman Egil Aarvik today expressed deep regret over the arrest of Mr. Sakharov.

"I am shocked. This is a new demonstration of how the Soviet Union is completely neglecting world opinion, just like they have done after their invasion in Afghanistan," Mr. Aarvik said.

India, Pakistan Reported To Consider Summit Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Pakistan. Although Moslems are only 11 percent of India's 650 million population, they are enough to make India the third largest Moslem country after Indonesia and Bangladesh. Pakistan, with a population of 80 million, is said to be 88 percent Moslem.

India would like to drive a wedge between Pakistan and such Moslem friends as Iran and Saudi Arabia, reminding Pakistanis that their cultural roots lie in southern Asia, not the Arabian peninsula.

India would also like to stop the growing friendship between Pakistan and China, which is seen as a threat. China invaded India in 1962, an attack that helped solidify the Indian-Soviet relationship.

"We want to have a dialogue with the Chinese," an Indian diplomat said, "but anything we do with them is seen as provocative by Moscow."

The Chinese, meanwhile, have supplied many of the newer weapons for the Pakistani armed forces and have promised more. But, according to diplomatic sources in Islamabad, the Chinese notified Pakistan within the past three weeks that they no longer can give arms but must sell them.

Moreover, the Chinese are engaged in a major project to upgrade their military and are able to supply only token amounts of the high-technology armaments sought by the Pakistanis.

The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, has been in Pakistan since Friday. The official talks ended today in Islamabad, although Mr. Hua is not to return to Peking until Wednesday.

The United States has offered to supply Pakistan with $200 million worth of arms over the next two years in the belief that the greatest danger it faces is Soviet intimidation, as opposed to invasion.

Workers Strike, March in Ireland

DUBLIN, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of workers marched in Dublin and 26 other cities today in demonstrations demanding that the government change the tax system in their favor. Targets of the protest included tax evaders and the country's thousands of farmers, who have special tax benefits.

The demonstrations brought Ireland to a virtual standstill, with schools, factories and city offices in the public and private sectors of the economy closed for the day.

Shots Kill 'Many' At Leftist March In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Shooting broke out today during an anti-government march by 50,000 leftists, leaving many persons dead, witnesses said.

They said that marchers, some of them carrying rifles and gasoline bombs, threw up barricades and exchanged fire with unidentified snipers on the roof of the four-story congressional palace in the heart of the city.

"There are many dead," said one man watching from his office. "They have burned several cars and the shooting is still going on around the palace, the cathedral and other surrounding areas."

Government troops armed with submachine guns surrounded the San Salvador cathedral, where some of the march leaders had taken refuge. The march was called by the leftist groups to celebrate the agreement to join forces against the moderate military-civilian government that replaced rightist President Carlos Romero after a military coup on Oct. 15.

Meanwhile, leftist guerrillas killed the mayor of Tejutepeque, 40 miles east of San Salvador.

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Commentary

. Olympic Unit in 'No-Win' Position

y Neil Amdur

ORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Olympic Committee, once for doing too little in be- .S. amateur sports inter- finds itself being squeezed es by athletes and sports nment officials over U.S. ion in the Moscow Olym-

one hand, the committee hided privately by the In- l Olympic Committee for he federal government to its policy, against the in- l committee's rules. At mpts by the U.S. commit- ct protests over the Soviet on in Afghanistan into a framework for discussion joint action to take have eived as a naive attempt e a world Olympic move- ady out of control.

"no-win" situation, a sen- Olympic official said the , expressing a view similar iced yesterday in behalf of athletes by Craig Mas- prominent mile runner.

athletes say they want to e villains," said Masback, ion University graduate and Oxford scholar. "If they say they don't want to go, they won't go."

The pressure of trying to find a solution to a complex set of problems has created confusing patterns for the U.S. Olympic Committee, an organization of committees unaccustomed to making quick decisions and even more unsophisticated in relations with the media.

Last Friday, after meeting with members of President Carter's staff in Washington, leaders of the committee announced that they would poll American athletes for their views on participation in the Moscow Games or a boycott. But by Sunday, following a hastily arranged telephone conference of the organization's administrative committee, the suggestion for a wide poll of athletes was turned down.

The athletes' views, often ignored in the past, now will be heard through a formal telephone survey to be made this week among representatives of the 47-member Athletes' Advisory Council. The results will be presented at the U.S. committee's executive board meeting Saturday and Sunday in Colorado Springs. The council members, who include athletes from each of the Olympic sports categories, will be polled on the following question:

"If the IOC refuses to move the Games to an alternative site or multiple sites, or postpones or cancels the Games, and if the Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan within a month, would you support the sending of a U.S. team to the Moscow Olympics?"

The immediate plans of the committee are to explore, present and discuss options with the international committee at that group's formal meetings Feb. 10-12 in Lake Placid, N.Y.

Fearing rejection of the steps proposed by Mr. Carter concerning the Olympics, the U.S. committee then will consider other contingencies, some of which will be discussed during closed sessions this weekend. These include a timetable aimed at presenting a unified national front among athletes, sports officials and the Carter administration, if and when a decision is made not to participate in the Moscow Olympics.

Privately, leaders of the committee hope that the strong stance taken by Mr. Carter on Sunday will persuade Soviet officials to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, or pull back significant numbers within 30 days.

In the absence of any such moves by the Soviet Union, the committee is prepared to give Mr. Carter the option, probably after the Winter Olympics are concluded in late February, to announce that "in the best interest of the nation," the United States will not accept the formal invitation to compete in Moscow that will be tendered later this month by the Soviet Union's Olympic organizing committee.

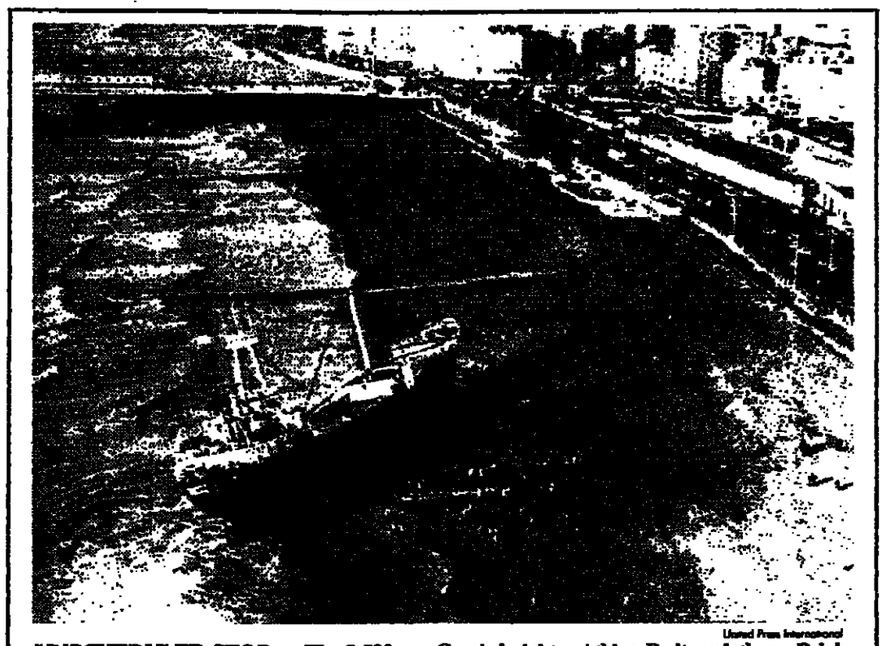
Psychological Strain

The psychological strain for the committee could not come at a more difficult time. Its budget for the Moscow competition is a record $43 million. The committee has taken in $32 million and has commissioned a report on whether the current crisis has affected fund-raising. The committee also has a financial partnership with Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympics, which could suffer as a result of any U.S. boycott of Moscow.

There is no doubt that the U.S. committee's influence will be of limited effectiveness within the international committee, a stiff, self-perpetuating body whose membership includes lords, counts, generals, industrialists and no women other than the general secretary, Monique Berlioux. The international committee has grown increasingly sensitive over the unfavorable publicity that has hounded recent Olympics, particularly in the aftermath of the attacks on Israeli team members at Munich in 1972 and the 1976 boycott by African nations of the Montreal Games.

"We cannot be held up as a catalyst as being the cause for doing away with the Olympic movement and providing the Soviets with another propaganda base," Don Miller, the U.S. committee's executive director, said yesterday.

Eight years ago, Art Lentz, Mr. Miller's predecessor, likened the international committee to the "little old lady who lived in a shoe," burdened by its numerous committees. The other day, another board member said the U.S. Olympic Committee was teetering like Humpty-Dumpty.



Usred Press International

UNSCHEDULED STOP — The 3,500-ton Greek freighter Athina-B sits quietly on Brighton beach in England, where it was blown by gale force winds. Extra police had to be called out to cope with sightseers who caused traffic jams . . . and to protect the helpless vessel.

Contact Was U.S. Citizen

Canada Expels 3 Russians For Spying Against U.S.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Canadian government has ordered the Soviet Embassy's military attache, his deputy and a chauffeur out of the country for spying on the United States.

Foreign Secretary Flora McDonald said yesterday the Russians met secretly with a U.S. citizen in the Ottawa area for 16 months and paid him more than $100,000 for information.

She said the American was not in the U.S. government or military service but was "in the kind of establishment that would have been used by government."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police completed its investigation last week in cooperation with the FBI, Miss McDonald said, adding that the U.S. agency had been helped by the Russians' American informant.

No Arrest Planned

The informant was not identified, nor was it clear whether he had acted as a double agent from the beginning of his contacts with the Russians or changed sides when the espionage was discovered.

In Washington today, Justice Department spokesman Robert Smith said U.S. officials did not plan to arrest the American involved. He declined to give the reason.

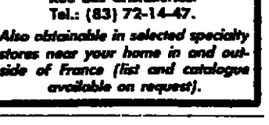
Soviet Embassy spokesman Victor Mikheev denied the three Russians were spies and charged that their expulsion was in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Miss McDonald said there was no connection.

The foreign secretary said that although the Russians used Canada "as a base from which to conduct espionage operations against one of our allies," the Soviet government could send three replacements and keep the embassy staff at 64 persons.

The three officials were Navy Capt. Igor Bardeev, the military attache; his assistant, Col. Eduard Alexanjan, and chauffeur V.I. Sokolov. They were the first alleged Soviet spies expelled in two years, since 13 were ordered out in February, 1978, for trying to recruit an RCMP official as a spy.

Meanwhile, a telephone caller last night threatened "dramatic action up to and including assassinating certain diplomatic people and the ambassador of the Soviet Union within 45 hours" unless the Soviet government closes its Ottawa embassy.

The man, speaking on a tape recording played over the phone, said he represented "Canadian Freedom Rights," a previously unknown group. He said his group was threatening action because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.



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...aders in Kabul Trying ... Discredit Rebel Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

...ent consultant, said that ...ians had nothing to lose in ...ervention in Afghanistan, ...a push to take the Iranian ...would be judged too risky ...lin leaders.

Opportunistic Eye

...d, Mr. Neumann said, the ... will attempt to consoli... ...ir hold on Afghanistan ...ping an eye on the region. ...ling the oil fields is a less ...possibility, although I ...discount it," he said. "But ... in a better position to ...ou have to understand the ...don't take risks, and that ...quite risky."

...id that the United States ...ave no choice but to re... ...olitarily to an oil-field take-

...oviet intervention, he said, ...kened the United States to ...at posed by Russia in the ...East and already actions are ...ken to counter it.

...eumann said that the Unit...s must move quickly to pro... ...ns to insurgent factions in ...stan and to the Pakistani ...ent, to establish a military ... in the region and to devel... ...sistent and long-term for...cy.

B-52s Sent Up

...forces have been using ...le troop and supply airlifts ...of snowed-in roads in Af... ...n where Afghan soldiers ...gun deserting because of ...rtages, U.S. officials say. ...imated that the Russians have suffered 2,000 killed or seriously wounded in nearly a month of fighting.

The United States, in a reminder to the Russians of its concern over the intervention, sent B-52 bombers on reconnaissance missions over the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.

"The long-range capability of the B-52 is a reflection of the significant U.S. ability to project force worldwide," the Pentagon said.

Pentagon officials cautioned that the estimate of Soviet casualties was only a guess, based on the number of medical evacuation planes leaving Kabul airport and the number ambulances lined up there.

The officials said that severe winter weather in the northern part of Afghanistan has brought a lull in the fighting, but that some Soviet soldiers were killed or wounded recently when they tried to interfere with Moslem religious services in some outlying towns.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, said yesterday that Soviet troops were still meeting civilian resistance and regular Afghan troops were deserting because of food shortages.

"Civil unrest is continuing," Hodding Carter said. "Many towns and villages are running out of food."

The leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan says that the various guerrilla groups fighting the Russians have reconciled their differences and will announce soon — probably before the Islamic summit on Saturday — a united front. The guerrillas also said that another complete unit of the Afghan Army — 700 men with all their equipment — has defected to their cause.

Meanwhile, a U.S. diplomat reported that an American reporter, Jonathan Kwitny of the Wall Street Journal, was missing in Afghanistan.

Italian Premier Visits U.S.

Cossiga Has Risen From Political Grave

By Dennis Redmont

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP) — Less than two years ago, after the Red Brigades dumped the bullet-riddled body of former Premier Aldo Moro in the heart of Rome, Francesco Cossiga blurted out that he was "politically dead."

His career as "sultan" of Sardinian politics and his rise to head the Interior Ministry had been marred by failure to trace Mr. Moro's kidnappers despite the largest deployment of troops and police in Italy's postwar history.

But tomorrow, Premier Cossiga arrives in the United States as leader of the European Economic Community, fresh from a series of telephone talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The first Western chief of government to meet President Carter since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Cossiga is expected to bring a message from the EEC about the crisis. He is president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, a post rotated among the community's heads of state on a six-month basis.

The 51-year-old Mr. Cossiga has completed a remarkable comeback *in Italian politics precisely because* he was considered politically dead.

His minority government was formed last August when his Christian Democrats brought in the small Social Democrat party and the Conservative Liberals while securing the abstention of the Socialists.

Their reasoning was that Mr. Cossiga could not perpetuate himself as Italy's 38th postwar premier because his political career was shattered, and he could be brought down at any time.

Now, the Socialists have announced that they no longer will support him after February, and have urged the inclusion in a new "emergency" government of the Italian Communists, led by Enrico Berlinguer, a distant cousin of Mr. Cossiga.

The Christian Democrats have for the moment rejected this suggestion without offering a solution. In the meantime, Mr. Cossiga, a professor of constitutional law, is expected to remain at his post.

Mr. Berlinguer, who is six years older than Mr. Cossiga, had the same great-grandmother. In youth, both attended the same parish church — San Giuseppe in the Sardinian city of Sassari.

"I don't know who should feel more embarrassed, me or him," Mr. Cossiga once told a reporter.

"I come from a highly politicized family. My grandmother was a Freemason and an exponent of the radical middle class. My father belonged to the Sardinian Action Party. My choice for the Christian Democrats was independent decision."

A Roman Catholic, and an expert on church-state relations in a country where the Christian Democrats have strong ties with the Vatican, Mr. Cossiga won the nickname of "Cardinal Cossiga" from former party secretary Flavio Orlandi.

As he rose from minister without portfolio in 1964 to interior minister in 1972, he won another nickname from leftists — who scrawled "Killer Kossiga" on the walls of Rome, Milan and other cities, protesting what they called repressive police measures against labor demonstrations and arbitrary arrests of suspected terrorists.

Mr. Moro himself contributed to Mr. Cossiga's rise, appointing him to a special commission investigating the scandal-riddled secret service, then as his constitutional adviser and finally as interior minister, a post he retained under Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Often sleeping at his office, munching on toast, Mr. Cossiga tried for 55 fruitless days to locate Mr. Moro's kidnappers while refusing all negotiations. When the statesman's body was found in the trunk of a car, he resigned.

"I gave my approval and contribution to this [hard] line, as was my duty," he said on stepping down. "I contributed to carry it out with conviction, loyalty and firmness, even if with an understandable tumult of human feelings."

He told friends, "I'm politically dead," and said he would seek a post of constitutional judge on Italy's high court.

He returned to his hobbies — reading spy thrillers, tracing the history of flags and his citizen's band radio (his "handle" is Andy Capp).

Last summer, after three other candidates failed to form a government during the country's longest postwar crisis, Mr. Cossiga was appointed by President Sandro Pertini.

During his six months in office, he has wrestled in vain against the country's 20 percent inflation rate and directed a new effort to stem terrorism. Despite a wave of arrests, at least 30 persons were shot by urban guerrillas in 1979.

London Fumes Cause Evacuation of Docks

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Police carried out the biggest evacuation of the London dock area since World War II early today when fire and explosions at a chemical warehouse spread deadly cyanide fumes among nearby houses. Residents were able to return soon after dawn, amid reports of looting.

Police said that buses and trucks took about 20,000 residents, many of them women and children, out of a two-mile sector around the warehouse on the Thames at Barking, 10 miles east of the city center, to spend the rest of the night in schools and church halls. Eleven residents and six firemen were taken to hospitals after inhaling fumes.

Boat Sinks off Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Rescuers have recovered the bodies of eight South Korean crewmen from a Panamanian log carrier which sank today in the Sea of Japan, the Maritime Safety Agency reported. A spokesman for the agency said that two crewmen had been rescued and 11 were listed as missing.

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OPEC, West to Continue Financing of Farm Fund

By Iain Guest

ROME (IHT) — Meeting here this month amid growing fears of another world food crisis and uncertainty about the effects of the U.S. embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, delegates from OPEC and Western nations have agreed to continue jointly financing efforts to boost agricultural production in the Third World through the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The fund was first proposed at the 1974 Rome Food Conference, and established three years later with capital of $1.09 billion. In what was hailed as an imaginative example of cooperation, OPEC agreed to put up 43.5 percent of the money, and the West the remaining 56.5 percent.

The third annual meeting of the fund's General Council, which concluded here Friday, has seen a struggle over these proportions; Western countries are pressing the oil producers to share costs fifty-fifty. But there has been no disagreement that the fund should be replenished once its initial capital has run out in mid-1981. Exact amounts have still to be agreed upon, but proposals for the 1981-1983 budget have ranged from $1.4 billion ($1 billion at 1974 prices) to the $2 billion proposed by the secretariat of the fund.

The meeting has also seen China join the fund in an apparent effort to seek funds for agricultural technology.

Double-Headed Crisis

The objectives of the fund, like its joint financing, mark it out from other organizations in the United Nations. Its mandate is to assist the rural population within the least developed countries, where, according to UN estimates, 500 million people are severely malnourished.

Officials here at the agricultural development fund are alarmed by what one terms a double-headed food crisis. At one level they see many similarities with the crisis of 1973/4, primarily because the 3 percent increase in food production through 1979 in developing countries has *fallen behind* the 3.5-percent increase in demand. Last year, the least developed countries imported more than 70 million tons of food at a cost of $16 billion.

In addition, disastrous harvests in the Soviet Union and India last year reduced world food stocks — the safety margin in times of crisis — to a wafer-thin 2-months requirements. (As a result some UN officials are relieved at President Carter's decision to cancel grain sales to the Soviet Union. They hope this will lead to a substantial increase in U.S. food aid, and also relieve any pressure on prices that might have followed the sales.)

But officials also point to the steadily worsening malnutrition in rural areas. "Certainly there is the cyclical problem of weather and lack of food security," says Sartaj Aziz, vice president of the fund. "But there is also the chronic inability of the poor to buy or produce food, and we won't solve that by blindly increasing production. We have to direct our efforts towards them."

Long-Term Loans

In the last two years, the agricultural development fund has committed $500 million to 33 projects in 29 developing countries. Of this, $413.5 million was in the form of highly concessional loans carrying a 50-year repayment and interest of 1 percent. In an effort to speed up the process, almost all the projects so far funded have been shared with other institutions, such as the World Bank.

But despite this, only $10 million has actually been spent. And officials of the fund concede that they are effectively asking for a doubling in the fund's capital without being able to demonstrate that it is achieving its goals — at a time when governments are insisting that their development assistance is properly spent.

Senior officials at the fund, which is headed by Abdulmuhsin al-Sudeary, a Saudi Arabian diplomat, argue that the risk is worth taking, and claim that they will be able to use the prospect of loans to force governments to change priorities in favor of the rural poor — something that has been stubbornly resisted in spite of several major UN conferences, most recently on land reforms.

TV Star Kills Self In Pistol Mishap

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — An Argentine stage and television star, Claudio Levrino, killed himself by accident Friday with a pistol that he thought was not loaded, police said yesterday. Mr. Levrino, 35, was trying to reassure his wife that the gun was harmless without its ammunition clip.

He did not realize that a bullet was still in the firing chamber when he pointed the .22-caliber pistol at his head and pulled the trigger, police said. He had bought the gun to protect his family's isolated summer home, and his wife, actress Cristina del Valle, was worried that their three-year-old son might find it.

President Jorge Videla, who had watched Mr. Levrino perform a few hours before the fatal accident, sent his personal jet to fetch a neurosurgeon who was vacationing in Uruguay, but the doctor was unable to save the actor's life. Thousands of weeping fans struggled with police to approach the body at the funeral.

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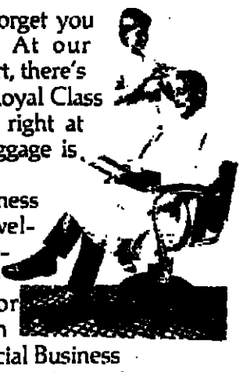


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News Analysis

Yugoslavia Would Resist If Kremlin Intervened

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (IHT) — Although the Soviet Union could overwhelm Yugoslavia's defenses if it felt a need to intervene there, the Yugoslavs could take to the mountains and fiercely resist pacification, Western military analysts say.

The analysts are looking at the situation more closely because of President Tito's circulatory ailment, which required amputation of his left leg. The analysts say geography and the presence of large Soviet and other Warsaw Pact ground forces and air units in Eastern Europe would offer the Russians an opportunity for swift and, initially, successful military intervention if they decided to take that course in a country that defected from the Soviet bloc in 1948.

Military analysts in the United States and at NATO headquarters in Brussels believe that the first objectives would be to occupy Belgrade, the capital, and overrun the large plain north of Belgrade and of the Sava River.

Problems would develop, the experts say, if a Soviet force ventured into the mountains south of a line between Zagreb, the Croatian capital, and Rijeka, on the Adriatic coast. Terrain and the toughness of the fighters would be the main factors in Yugoslav resistance.

The security of Yugoslavia is based on a concept of total national defense. The country has no military alliances. All its forces are stationed on its soil. The aim is to deter an invader and, if that should fail, to ensure resistance by "every citizen irrespective of sex, age, occupation," in the words of an officer.

Tactics would favor defensive actions by small units comparable to those that Marshal Tito's Partisans used in their struggle against German and Italian forces in World War II.

With the entire population involved, according to the plan, Yugoslav strategists envisage no front in the accepted sense. Units of the territorial defense forces would fight on in the occupied areas and, it is hoped, would force diversion of Soviet attack units to the defense of lines of supply.

The role of the regular army's armored forces would be to engage the invader's tanks in the open country north and northeast of the Sava, Danube and Morava rivers. The aim would be to win time for arming the irregular territorial forces and deploying them in the mountains.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London estimates the strength of the Yugoslav Army at 190,000 men, backed by 500,000 reservists. It includes eight infantry divisions, seven independent tank brigades, 12 independent infantry brigades, two mountain brigades and an airborne battalion. Western officers who have watched the army on exercises praise its discipline, training and spirit.

Aging Tanks

The main weakness is equipment. The majority of the 1,500 medium tanks are old Soviet T-34s, T-54s and T-55s, plus some equally aging American M-47 Pattons. The army has some modern Soviet-supplied anti-tank weapons and eight batteries of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles. The Yugoslavs have no land-based surface-to-surface missiles.

The army is well-equipped with mortars because of their value in mountains. For the same reason it deploys a large number of mountain howitzers. However, much of its heavy artillery is obsolescent, some of it dating from World War II.

The air force, with 330 or so combat planes, would probably be on the defensive from the outset of an invasion. The Soviet Union has 1,700 fighters and fighter-bombers in Eastern Europe and abundant reserves; in an invasion these would be supplemented by the Warsaw Pact air forces.

Yugoslav fighter-bombers, largely built at home, include the Kraguf and the Galeb-Jastreb, plus a few American F-84G Thunderjets. The interceptor force is built around 110 MiG-21Fs from the Soviet Union and some American F-86s.

A basic weakness of Yugoslavia's strategic position is its relative isolation from Western reinforcements or supplies that might be provided in a crisis. Movement overland from northern Italy would be difficult, and transport across the Adriatic Sea hazardous because of Soviet submarines.

Immobilizing NATO

Moreover, most experts believe that, in an intervention, the Russians would seek to immobilize NATO. One method would be pressure on West Berlin. Another would be to stage extensive exercises along the frontier between West Germany and East Germany. In either case, the consensus is, NATO would not feel free to move a man, a tank or a plane to assist the Yugoslavs.

Because of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and its deployment of naval and air forces in Southern Yemen and the Indian Ocean, intervention in Yugoslavia would stretch even the abundant Soviet conventional military forces.

But Soviet strength is favored by two developments. One is that its air transport force of approximately 1,200 planes has been near full mobilization to support the drive into Afghanistan, initially carried out by airborne forces. The other arises from an extensive military exercise under way in East Germany, the final phase of which is expected to take place soon in the East German regions of Saxony and Thuringia.

Soviet resources in Eastern Europe are formidable. In addition to the 20 Soviet divisions, 10 of them armored, in East Germany, there are two armored divisions in Poland, two armored and two motorized rifle divisions in Hungary, and two armored and three motorized rifle divisions in Czechoslovakia. All are at war strength.

Doctors Report Tito Recovering From Operation

BELGRADE, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — President Tito's doctors said his condition remained good today and that he was gradually recovering from the amputation of his left leg on Sunday.

"The general condition of the health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is also good on the second postoperative day. President Tito is gradually recovering after the surgery," the doctors said in a bulletin. They gave no further details.

Officials said that all contingency arrangements had been made to ensure the smooth running of the state, whatever happens.

Yugoslavia is concerned at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, fearing it might represent a precedent for Soviet interference in this country in the post-Tito era.

Yugoslavia's 270,000-man armed forces are in a state of vigilance, a low-level alert. Official sources said this was a display of readiness for all contingencies rather than a reflection of fears of military interference from abroad.

Civil Servants Strike in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 22 (AP) — While about 300,000 civil servants went on strike throughout Spain today and a number of merchant ships remained idle for the second day, 38,000 auto workers returned to their jobs in Barcelona after a 12-day strike.

All the strikes, backed by Spain's three largest labor unions, were for more pay. The civil servants started a four-day strike to demand a 16.5 percent increase in salaries.

The workers of the automaking firm SEAT in Barcelona returned to work hoping to narrow the gap separating their demand for a 16.5 percent raise and the management's offer of a 10.7 percent increase.

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United Press International

The bullring at Sincelejo, Colombia, collapses in heavy rain. At least 222 persons were killed.

Death Toll in Colombia Arena Collapse Reaches 222

SINCELEJO, Colombia, Jan. 22 (AP) — The death toll in the collapse of wooden bleachers at a bullfight festival has risen to 222 as dozens of hospitalized victims died of their injuries, state police reported.

More than 500 persons were injured in the accident on Sunday, and police said that nearly 200 remain in serious condition. A festival official blamed the collapse on overcrowding and rain.

"Such overcrowding of the stands had never been seen," said Hector Tamara, president of the annual festival at Colombia's largest bullring here. Mr. Tamara said that eight of the stands collapsed.

The municipal government appointed an investigating team of engineers and architects to determine the cause of the tragedy. The bleachers, an upward extension of the grandstand, were supported by long beams sunk into the ground. Officials said the beams gave way under the weight of the crowd.

An estimated 40,000 fans had packed the ring for the festival. Witnesses said that the stands began to fall backwards when the people rushed toward the rear to seek shelter from the rain.

"In 30 seconds the stands crashed down like a castle of cards . . . Some bodies were almost buried by the boards, others were completely buried by the ruins and some people were trampled in the human stampede," a newsman said.

Justices Reject 2 Challenges

U.S. High Court Supports Military Curb on Petitions

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The Supreme Court has upheld military regulations that require members of the armed services to get permission of their commanding officers before collecting signatures on petitions of complaint to civilian authorities.

In two separate cases, the justices split, 5 to 3, in rejecting constitutional and statutory challenges to Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps limitations on petitioning. The Army has similar regulations that were not involved in the decisions yesterday.

The cases, Brown v. Glines and Secretary of the Navy v. Huff, reached the high court on appeals by the federal government after the regulations were struck down by federal appeals courts in Washington and California.

Rights and Duty

"The military is, by necessity, a specialized society separate from civilian society," Justice Lewis Powell wrote for the majority in the Glines case, which concerned the Air Force regulation. The rule requires approval of the base commander before any unofficial written material can be circulated or posted on the base. Approval can be withheld only if the commander decides that the material poses a "clear danger to the loyalty, discipline or moral of members of the Armed Forces" or that "material interference with the accomplishment of a military mission would result" from distribution.

"While members of the military services are entitled to the protections of the First Amendment," Justice Powell wrote, "the rights of military men must yield somewhat to meet certain overriding demands of discipline and duty."

In one of the three dissenting opinions in the Glines case, Justice William Brennan derided the majority opinion as "a series of platitudes" and said the majority "unnecessarily trammels important First Amendment rights by uncritically accepting the dubious proposition that military security requires — or is furthered by — the discretionary suppression of a classic form of peaceful group expression."

The Glines opinion was the only one to reach the First Amendment issue. The question in the Huff case, concerning the Navy and Marine Corps regulations, was whether the requirement that personnel on an overseas base get the commanding officer's approval before circulating petitions addressed to members of Congress violated a federal law that forbids restrictions on communications from a member of the armed forces to a member of Congress.

In an unsigned opinion, five justices held that the regulation did not conflict with the federal law because the law was designed to protect only individual communications and not the circulation of petitions.

Justice Potter Stewart, joined by Justice Brennan, disputed this interpretation of the law. "As the court necessarily acknowledges," their dissenting opinion said, "a letter bearing one signature is a 'communication' protected" by the federal law. "Nothing in logic would suggest that such a letter forfeits the statute's protection simply by acquiring additional signatures."

Grooming Standards

The Glines case began as a suit by a captain in the Air Force Reserve who was removed from active duty for the unauthorized circulation of a petition to the secretary of Defense complaining about Air Force grooming standards.

In the majority opinion, Justice Powell said the Air Force regulation restricts free speech "no more than is reasonably necessary to protect the substantial governmental interest." He noted that commanders were specifically prohibited from suppressing materials "that merely criticize the government or its policies."

"Because the right to command and the duty to obey ordinarily must go unquestioned," Justice Powell said, "this court long ago recognized that the military must possess substantial discretion over its internal discipline."

The Huff case was brought as a class-action lawsuit by two Marines, stationed in Japan, who were charged with circulating a petition to a member of Congress objecting to U.S. support for the government of South Korea. The two men had not requested their commander's approval.

U.S. Geologists Believe

Russia Uses Nuclear Blast to Free Oil

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP) — The Soviet Union is believed to have conducted an underground nuclear explosion in western Siberia last October to hasten the flow of oil from Russia's second-largest field.

Two geologists from the U.S. Geological Survey said yesterday that the underground explosion in the Middle Ob region of Siberia on Oct. 4, 1979, almost certainly was an experiment to stimulate production in the Salym oil field. Some of its wells are producing as little as 35 barrels a day.

"The fractures in the ground that allow oil to flow freely are just not there in the Salym field," said Dr. James Clarke, who together with Dr. Jack Rachlin released the report. "This explosion could have been a way to create those fractures to increase production."

The site of the explosion, which was pinpointed by 115 seismic stations the Geological Survey operates, lies 200 miles from the giant Samotlor oil field in Siberia — the Soviet Union's largest field — and about 1,000 miles from Semipalatinsk, where the Russians conduct underground nuclear weapons tests.

The explosion occurred in a region of Siberia where earthquakes, even small ones, are exceedingly rare.

The explosion registered as an "underground event" with a magnitude of 5.4 on the Richter scale, suggesting it was an explosion with a force of 100 kilotons. This is below the 150-kiloton limit imposed by the partial test ban treaty. The explosion is believed to have taken place at a depth of almost 10,000 feet.

Dr. Clarke and Dr. Rachlin said that estimates of reserves in the Salym field run as high as 10 billion barrels, making it one of the 10 largest in the world. However, production at Salym has been no more than 10 million barrels, almost all of it in 1976.

Many of the wells in the field have dried up, Dr. Clarke said, in part because the oil is trapped in tightly packed rock that has few pathways to allow it to flow to the surface.

Dr. Clarke and Dr. Rachlin said there could be two reasons for the Russians to resort to a nuclear explosion — to shut in some wells to raise the pressure below ground to force the oil up and to create fresh fractures in the rock to open new paths to the surface.

Dr. Clarke and Dr. Rachlin said the device was exploded in October because by then the Siberian land had begun to freeze. In spring and summer, oil drilling is impossible because the rivers flood and the flat land grows muddy.

Nonmilitary Explosion

The two geologists said it has been at least two or three years since Soviet authorities discussed with their American officials any plans to stimulate oil production with nuclear explosives. The last time the Soviet Union detonated an atomic device in a nonmilitary experiment was at least five years ago.

The CIA reported last August that the Soviet Union, which now exports about 1 million barrels of oil a day, would by 1982 have to import 700,000 barrels daily. The CIA forecast was disputed by an independent Swedish firm, Petro Studies, which said that the Soviet Union had been downplaying oil finds for 20 years and would not become a net importer for 10 years at least.

S. African Police Will Probe Spy Charge Against It

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 22 (AP) — The South African police said today they will investigate "hearsay allegations" that one of their men was a spy working inside an international aid organization helping blacks in Africa.

The announcement by Police Commissioner Mike Geldenhuys followed claims by a Swedish relief official that he had been exposed to threats by South African police agents because he had revealed a South African spy in his organization.

Lars Gunnar Eriksson, secretary-general of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund, told the Stockholm evening paper Aftonbladet yesterday that he feared for his life.

The Rand Daily Mail newspaper published a story today in Johannesburg identifying the alleged spy as Craig Williamson, 30, a white South African. The newspaper said there were reports that Mr. Williamson was a captain in the South African security police. The Mail added that Johan Coetzee, head of the security police, reportedly flew to Switzerland last week to try to prevent Mr. Eriksson from unmasking the spy.

The Exchange Fund, which is primarily financed by Nordic nations, Canada and the Netherlands, grants scholarships to black Africans and to resistance movements in South Africa. Mr. Eriksson told the Stockholm newspaper he feared the alleged infiltrator had leaked information about hundreds of holders of grants and secret resistance movements within South Africa.

Soviet Scientists Hope to Create Test-Tube Prehistoric Mammoth

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Soviet scientists hope to create soon, through the test-tube and for study only, a live 12-foot-tall mammoth of the type that became extinct thousands of years ago.

Soviet scientists say they have begun a program to create the prehistoric mammoth using preserved cells from original creatures to conceive a similar animal in the laboratory.

"Under the right conditions in 18 to 20 months the world could see its first artificial baby mammoth," said Viktor Mikhelson, a Leningrad scientist.

The plan is to mate a preserved cell from a male mammoth and one from a modern female elephant in the laboratory and implant the result in the elephant, Dr. Mikhelson said. There is no indication whether a preserved sperm or an egg cell might be required for such a project, rather than just any live cell from a mammoth.

The best-known preserved mammoth discovered so far by the Russians is a baby mammoth, 40,000 years old, found frozen in permafrost in Siberia in 1977. It was so young at the time of its death that scientists found tusks just about to break through the skin.

The test-tube mammoth, scientists say, will be a difficult project. They plan to use techniques similar to those that created "test-tube babies," benefitting from the almost perfect condition of prehistoric animal tissue preserved for centuries in the frozen Soviet Far East.

"The problem is that so far, we haven't found a satisfactory live mammoth cell to start from," Dr. Mikhelson said. But as he noted in an interview this month in the Soviet newspaper, Trud, scientists believe cells already uncovered by archaeologists might have been useable for such a project if they had not been put into strong formaldehyde preservative solutions by their discoverers.

Longest Tunnel in China

PEKING, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — China's longest road tunnel, linking the central provinces of Henan and Shanxi, has been built through the Taihang mountains, the Chinese news agency said today. It said that the "Victory Tunnel" was 5,709 feet long, 23 feet wide and 18 feet high.

Briton Gets Damages In Eclipse Blinding

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Britain's High Court yesterday ordered Kent County to pay damages to a youth who was partially blinded when he looked at a 1976 eclipse of the sun with a filter provided by his geography teacher.

The Kent County Council denied liability in the case of Ralph Gifford and said the retina of his right eye was burned because he was negligent in looking through one smoked-glass filter instead of two as directed. The amount of damages was undisclosed.

For Municipal Officials

Israel Cancels April Vote Due in West Bank, Gaza

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The Israeli military government announced today that municipal elections in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will not be held as scheduled in April, pending the outcome of negotiations on setting up a self-government council for Palestinians in the areas.

The negotiations, being conducted by Israel, Egypt and the United States, are supposed to come up with a formula for Palestinian self-administration by May 26, but there has been no significant progress so far. The cancellation means that present mayors and other municipal officials will remain in their jobs indefinitely.

A military spokesman said that the cancellation is intended to obviate duplicate elections, one after the other. If the talks succeed in defining the powers of an administrative council as prescribed by the Camp David agreements, then elections to that body will take place. If they fail, the spokesman said, the municipal elections might be rescheduled later in the spring or summer.

The decision was protested by Mayor Karim Khalef of Ramallah, who said he believes the Israelis will try to combine the municipal voting, in which Palestinian leaders have participated, with the election of the administrative council, part of an autonomy plan that Palestinian leaders have rejected as a sham aimed at perpetuating Israeli occupation.

In an effort to avert an independent political entity, Israel has proposed an 11-member council with strictly limited jurisdiction over agriculture, health services, religious affairs, labor and welfare, commerce and industry, transportation and communications, justice administration and education.

Rejected by Egypt

Under the plan, Israeli authorities would retain control over defense, internal security, Israeli citizens and settlements, state lands, natural resources, energy, international communications and other matters in the areas captured from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 war.

The proposal was rejected last week by Egypt, which suggested setting up a Palestinian legislature of from 80 to 100 seats. That idea was rejected by Israel as a distortion of the Camp David agreements, which speak of an administrative council. The Israelis stress the word "administrative" and refuse to consider granting the council legislative authority.

A key question in the talks is whether the final result will be attractive enough for Palestinians to participate by standing as candidates and voting in the elections. Much of this hinges on what the Palestine Liberation Organization decides to do.

Some Israeli officials believe the experience will be similar to the municipal elections that the PLO and Jordan opposed when they were first held in the West Bank in March, 1972. By April, 1976, when the next voting came up, the PLO evidently saw some gains to be made by participation, and ran candidates. They did quite well, gradually pushing out the more traditional and moderate leadership.

In the West Bank alone, which has 24 towns and cities, 577 candidates ran for 205 posts in 1976, from mayor to city council member. Jordanian law provides for elections every four years. The Israeli decision to postpone the vote supersedes the Jordanian statute.

R. F. Goldman, U.S. Conductor, Educator, Dies

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Richard F. Goldman, 69, a composer, conductor and educator who once served as director of the Peabody Convervatory, died Saturday, it was reported today.

Mr. Goldman, born in New York in 1910, was the son of Edwin Franko Goldman, founder of the Goldman Band, which has held concerts every summer since 1911 in New York's Central Park. After his father's death in 1956, Mr. Goldman led the concerts, including one last summer.

Mr. Goldman became a conductor and composer, leading the Juilliard more Symphony for eight years and directing Peabody from 1968 to 1977. He is credited with strengthening the conservatory academically and is the only person to have been both director of the conservatory and its parent body, the Peabody Institute. Mr. Goldman became president emeritus of the institute when he retired in 1977.

Between 1947 and 1960, Mr. Goldman was on the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music in New York, serving as chairman of its department of literature and materials of music for the last eight years.

Elvira de Hidalgo

MILAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Spanish soprano Elvira de Hidalgo, 87, who sang in Milan's La Scala and the New York Metropolitan Opera houses, died at her home in Rome yesterday. She became a leading singing teacher after her retirement from the stage in the 1930s. The soprano Maria Callas was among her most noted pupils.

France Rejects Pressure To Drop Curbs on Lamb

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community today failed to persuade France to lift restrictions on its imports of British lamb, and negotiations on new rules for lamb trading will now be deadlocked for months, EEC diplomats said.

Peter Walker, the British minister, said that France showed no goodwill in two days of talks. He accused the French of damaging the EEC on an increasing scale by refusing to comply with a four-month-old court ruling that the restrictions should be lifted.

Efforts to Continue

French Agriculture Minister Pierre Mehaignerie said that France will open its borders to all lamb imports when the nine agree on a permanent system to protect the incomes of French sheep producers.

EEC Commissioner Finn Olav Gundelach said he intends to try to ensure that France respects the EEC's founding treaty, but he refused to say when he would go back to the European Court of Justice for a new interim ruling.

Community officials said the Commission is concerned that France would refuse to obey a new interim ruling, thus highlighting the EEC's inability to coerce a member state.

Since the court's ruling in September, France has limited imports of British lamb to 200 tons a week and imposed an import tax. Mr. Gundelach said that political pressure on France intensified today, "but obviously we cannot wait another year or even half a year for a solution."

France, backed by Ireland, has called for a permanent EEC system of support buying of lamb by the Commission if prices fall. Mr. Walker said intervention in the market on this scale would be expensive.

N.Y. Union Boss Given Jail Term

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Anthony Scotto, the politically influential boss of the Brooklyn dockworkers union, was sentenced today to five years in prison and fined $75,000 for accepting $225,000 in payoffs from waterfront businessmen.

In imposing sentence, Judge Charles Stewart said he had listened to appeals for leniency, but added, "The evidence showed you abused your position of influence and power to the detriment of industry and labor on the waterfront." During the trial, New York Gov. Hugh Carey and former New York mayors John Lindsay and Robert Wagner all praised Scotto's reputation as a labor leader.

Scotto, the third-ranking officer in the 100,000-member International Longshoremen's Union, was cited by the Justice Department in 1969 as a boss in the Carlo Gambino crime family though he has denied any connection with organized crime. He was convicted in November of engaging in a pattern of labor racketeering activity by accepting the illegal payoffs.

Foe of Mobutu Said to Escape Kidnap Attempt

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (AP) — Zairian security officials in exile, a force an opponent of President Mobutu Sese Seko, Joseph Nsele, on a plane back to Kinshasa, the apparent kidnapping attempt during the weekend, Amnesty International-Belgium said yesterday.

It said that Mr. Nsele succeeded himself free from seven security officials who had taken him aboard an Air Zaire plane at the airport here. Mr. Nsele has been granted support for five weeks while Belgian authorities considered his request for political asylum.

Police officials said that Mr. Nsele was back at the airport but would neither confirm nor deny the alleged kidnapping attempt the previous day night.

Aime Betou, head of a Zairian exile group in Belgium, said that Mr. Nsele was not a political refugee but was wanted in Zaire for embezzlement of public funds. The Agence Zaire-Presse, the state-owned news agency.

Mr. Nsele applied for asylum in Belgium last year but his application was denied. He returned to Zaire Dec. 14 and filed a second request, Amnesty International-Belgium said.

Thailand to Release U.K. Drug Trafficker

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej has granted clemency to Peter Nightingale, 26, a British citizen serving a 20-year sentence for heroin trafficking, palace officials said today. They said that Mr. Nightingale would be released within a week.

The officials said that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan had received a petition to the king requesting clemency for Miss Nightingale, who was arrested at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport March 19, 1977.



Ernest Blanc as Bluebeard in the Paris production of Bartok's opera.

Daniel Cande

Opera

aris: Schoenberg and Bartok Paired

By David Stevens

S, Jan. 22 (IHT) — Two ptic stage works from the of 20th-century masters — berg's "Erwartung" and Bar- Bluebeard's Castle" — have ought together at the Salle in new productions that are uminating and problematic. e two one-act operas, both oughly from the second dec- he century, have in common atic content that is primarily ic and psychological rather eatrical, and which is reflect- e powerfully in the music the stage action. The result both works tend to receive erformances in concert than heater, although both com- meant them to be staged and d specific directions as to e audience should see.

e event, Bartok's only opera he best in this double bill, s because the stage director, rt Camerlo, and his design- x Schoendorff, stuck fairly to the stage picture indicat- the libretto. There, indeed, rge, more-or-less gothic hall stairway rising to a small or, and to the right of the the seven locked doors that ebeard's secrets.

two characters were real too. Duke Bluebeard (Er- nc) a reclusive, Strindbergi- e in a vaguely military uni- Judith (Viorica Cortez) an ly inquisitive wife rather timidly curious one. The gave solid vocal perfor- and carried out Camerlo's and meaningful move- nd gestures.

Reinforces Symbolism

images behind the doors successful — the red of the chamber smacked of disco- hting, the blood-red roses of et garden were a bit garish, rd's vast domains appeared gged in rather than bathed and the lake of tears resem- sh tank with rising bubbles h the rippling figure in the a. But on the whole the re- einforced the symbolism. on-like hall works as a me- or the soul, and by not in- on a specific meaning the cture endows the symbols ater complexity.

nberg, too, gave precise structions for "Erwartung" ation), his expressionist rama" of a woman making nal search through a forest lover and finding his dead ar the house of her rival. It tmarish trip of the subcon- hrough stages of anxiety, frustration, jealousy and But Schoenberg's forest is vell as standing for the dark of the mind) and the libret- cations for the single char- impossibly detailed, with g new after every few f text: ". . . in delirious . . . springing up, turning . . . trembling . . . with ury . . ." and so on.

Abstraction

lo directed "Erwartung" in h stage premiere more than ago in Lyons, with a dif- esigner, and stayed reason- e to a recognizable realism. ne he and Schoendorff the multiple problems by on — a series of ramps fill- proscenium opening from to the floor, down which an descended in a zigzag finding the corpse at the It was a clever way of ng erratic wandering, but it antiseptic to suggest a for- ight and too ineptly lit to uch atmosphere.

ne Sarroca, in the single le her way through Schoen- tional but not yet dodeca- rest of sound with admira- sion, and since this takes a le degree of self-control it too much to expect that ayal would also have a de- motional abandon.

works were sung in French. volves a certain musical French does not have the ture or accents as German erman. But a surprising

amount of both texts came through, which is pure gain, and the music suffered little, which is a tribute to the translations of Max Deutsch ("Erwartung") and M.J. Calvocoressi ("Bluebeard"). It was satisfying, too, to have the usually omitted spoken prologue to "Bluebeard."

The Paris Opera orchestra proved again that it can be perfectly at home in the 20th century. It played marvelously under Sylvain Cambreling, one of France's outstanding young conductors, giving Bartok's score a rich dramatic weight and Schoenberg's an almost gossamer delicacy.

Berlin: Komische Oper Triumphs With 'Lulu'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (IHT) — The diehard opponents of dodecaphony, introduced by Arnold Schoenberg in Vienna and propagated by his pupils Alban Berg and Anton Webern and their numerous subsequent disciples worldwide, usually save as their trump card the claim that such music finds no favor with the general public. It surely would have given them pause to hear the undiluted ovation that followed the Komische Oper's premiere of the recently completed version of "Lulu," which Berg left not quite finished when he died in 1935.

On the occasion of the world premiere in Paris last year of this version, completed by Friedrich Cerha, it was reported in these pages (IHT, Feb. 27) why this masterpiece had to languish in unfinished form so long. To recapitulate briefly, Berg's dear but at least slightly psychotic old widow claimed to remain in continual converse with her dead husband and she flummoxed all approaches, as long as she lived, with the unanswerable assertion that Alban said he didn't want "Lulu" finished."

Several years ago, the Komische Oper's director Joachim Herz produced a powerful version of the uncompleted "Lulu," patching together, in accord with the practice then prevalent, a third act out of fragmentary sections Berg himself had completed. Herz has now reassembled most of his forces, but instead of simply adding the new third act to his earlier production, he has started from scratch.

No question about it, the completed third act makes "Lulu" a work of much greater power and impact. That, combined with the customary extraordinarily high standards of production in this East Berlin house, results in what a leading West Berlin critic on the radio the morning after the premiere justly hailed as "an overpowering operatic evening."

Joachim Willert conducts this satanically difficult and complicated score with remarkable assurance and mastery, and the house orchestra, honed to an extremely fine edge, rises impressively to the occasion. Reinhardt Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber have provided sets and costumes of the customary high quality one expects of them.

Theatrically, the opera comes vividly, vibrantly alive, thanks to the masterful hand and apparently unflagging imagination of Joachim Herz. Repeated encounters with "Lulu" make the steamy, fetid sexuality of Frank Wedekind's original expressionistic drama harder and harder to believe. One begins to wonder, in fact, whether the passge of time will not make this libretto eventually as dated and preposterous one day as "Pelleas and Melisande" has become. This production, however, convinces.

Everyone in this remarkable cast deserves praise, and some — specially Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, Suzanne Brenning, George Ionescu, John Moulson, Guenter Neumann — deserve bravos. All of them make their fiendishly difficult parts sound no more taxing than, say Carl Maria von Weber.

Reinhardt-Kiss, as Lulu, would have been mightily impressive had she worn nothing more alluring than a gunnysack. As it happens, she makes her first electrifying appearance, rising out of the floor on an elevator platform, topless. One has to look twice at the beginning to realize that flesh-colored tights do stand between her and total nudity. She does, in fact, sing much of the evening topless. Oddly enough, this monotony gradually becomes a bit too much of a good thing, evocative of the old adage that if you've seen two, you've seen 'em all.

Archaeology

China's Stolen Treasures

By Linda Mathews

XIAN, China (LAT) — China's efforts to excavate and restore relics of its long history are hampered because some of its greatest art treasures were stolen by Westerners before the 1949 Communist takeover, often with Chinese complicity.

A detailed index of Chinese antiquities in foreign hands is maintained by authorities in Peking, according to diplomats. There is growing speculation that the Chinese may soon launch a campaign, and perhaps resort to lawsuits, to recover treasures resting in U.S. and European museums.

If asked, tourist guides will identify the culprits who supposedly smuggled Chinese artifacts out of the country.

A recent visitor to the majestic Long Men Caves in Luoyang, where 100,000 Buddha statues have been carved into limestone caves and cliffs, asked why so many of the Buddhas in one cave had had their faces sheared off.

"Oh, the heads are in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art," answered the guide.

Perhaps China's greatest art losses are the manuscripts and scrolls removed from another Buddhist shrine at the old desert oasis of Dunhuang in Gansu province.

The manuscripts, full of information about the "Silk Road," the busy trade route that linked China to the Roman Empire before the birth of Christ, have been likened in importance to the Dead Sea Scrolls. They were removed by Sir Aurel Stein, a British archaeologist, in 1906.

In China, the foreign antiquarians who spirited away such relics are now regarded as looters, though the Chinese sometimes tone down their bitterness for the sake of good diplomatic relations.

At the Shaanxi Provincial Museum here, a treasure trove of artifacts from Xian's temples and mausoleums, there used to be a sign condemning "an American imperialist" for stealing for the University of Pennsylvania two of the six magnificent bas-relief carvings that once guarded the tomb of a Han Dynasty emperor.

On a recent visit, however, there was no mention of the American's crimes and the sign was discreetly covered up.

What happened?

"Normalization," said the guide from China International Travel Service. "We didn't want to embarrass any of our new American friends."

Films in Paris

Tavernier's 'Death Watch' a Persuasive Nightmare Fantasy

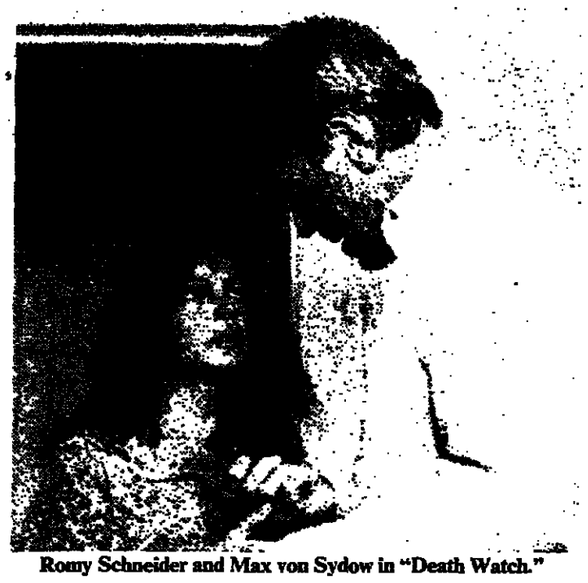
PARIS, Jan. 22 (IHT) — "La Mort en direct" (at the Colisee, the Hautefeuille and the Mayfair in English as "Death Watch") has been awarded the Prix Unifrance, voted by the foreign press as the best French film of the year. It deserves the accolade, its only possible rival being Losey's "Don Giovanni."

Although devised and guided by the estimable French metteur-en-scene Bertrand Tavernier, and produced under French auspices, it is in fact an international film made by a Gallic cineast. It was shot in English in Glasgow and its scenario is derived from an Anglo-Saxon novel, while its principal players are the Austrian Romy Schneider, the American Harvey Keitel and the Swede Max von Sydow.

Tavernier has brought a nightmare fantasy to the screen with an intensely personal artistry. The eerie fable he has selected is extravagant in the extreme, but he has managed its outlandish materials with a persuasive logic, a chilling reality and grim satire.

A television newshound has had a camera grafted to his brain, surgery at which even Harvey Cushing would have balked. His eyes photograph all he sees and conversations are somehow recorded.

He is assigned to spy on a young woman who has been told by her doctor that she is incurably ill. Her confrontation with her fate and her behavior under stress excite morbid public curiosity as her responses are relayed by the camera-eyed reporter to be telecast. She tries to flee the limelight, but the demonic goon is in hot pursuit.



Romy Schneider and Max von Sydow in "Death Watch."

It would be unfair to reveal the outcome of this strange situation. You may, however, be assured that you will not be bored, for Tavernier retains a bomb-ticking sense of suspense to the last. It is, after all, a melodrama, a chase movie, but one of strong and binding spell. A more original hair-raiser has not held the screen in a long while.

Peter Yates' "Breaking Away" (at the Biarritz and the Odeon in English) is also highly recommended. It is fresh and funny, alive with playful zest. It pictures four boys on the threshold of manhood in a dull, Indiana town and its portrait of Hooiser adolescence has an authentic ring and has been done appealingly with naive humor and amusing observation.

One lad of a commonplace, middle-class home pretends to be an Italian immigrant to alleviate his ennui. He serenades the girls of a college dormitory with songs from Caruso records and affects his adopted nationality until a setback. The ensemble — from the gathering at the old swimming hole to the bicycle-race climax — hints of Booth Tarkington's Penrod and his chums as they might be in 1980. In all, a delightful, welcome surprise.

* * *

The mighty uproar that a segment of reviewers has raised in praise of "The Marriage of Maria Braun" (at the Odeon and the Biarritz in German) is a disservice to its director, Rainer Werner Fassbinder. He has done far better things — in both the film and play, "The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant," for example. His latest opus resembles a collection of episodes from TV soap operas haphazardly assembled.

He has borrowed the Victorian melodrama favorite: the soldier, believed to have fallen in battle, returning to find the woman he married on leave unfaithful to his memory. In this case, it is a German officer who has been held a prisoner of the Russians and comes home to discover his wife, turned slut for provisions, in the arms of a black GI. The wife slays her lover, the husband pleads guilty of the murder and is condemned to a long term, while his mate continues her prosperous hustling against the day of her husband's release.

The incidents of the woman's scheming, though blunt and crude in their exposition, are an acceptable surface, but her obsessive worship of her man at no point melts her hardness. This limits Hanna Schygulla to a one-note role. She delivers a realistic account of the calculating hussy with her machinations, but is given no opportunity to deepen the characterization with an exposure of her compulsive passion. Klaus Luwitsch to some degree humanizes the glowering husband, but the proceedings are stilted and artifical throughout and the constant resort to telephone calls is grievously uncinematic. Fassbinder can't do much better than this.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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State of the Union

In President Carter's State of the Union message, the sections inviting the closest reading are inevitably those dealing with Afghanistan and defense spending. In specific policy they go little beyond the administration's other recent pronouncements. But in tone and emphasis, they declare that the search is now on for more effective responses to a challenge that, Mr. Carter says, is regrettably clear. It has been some time, for example, since you heard an U.S. president promise a "significant" budget increase to improve the intelligence system.

* * *

This message is the first of the midwinter state papers by which a president tries to set his course for the coming year. Having sent this long printed text to Congress on Monday, Mr. Carter will deliver an abridged version himself in an address today. Next week comes the budget, then the economic report. Together they will provide a fairly clear view of the general direction in which the administration hopes to go. But they will necessarily be short on precise descriptions of what comes next.

Administration policy over the coming year is very likely to be a response to two separate ranges of events. One has to do with Afghanistan, Iran, the Russians and the flow of oil from the Gulf. The other is the much-predicted economic recession. The Afghan crisis is too recent for the White House to have developed fully its countermoves. As for the recession, the forecasts have been repeatedly wrong and that's why Mr. Carter has, quite properly, decided against cutting taxes. The economy has recently been showing itself to be expanding, to everyone's great surprise. But Mr. Carter knows that a recession could develop rapidly and, if it followed the pattern of the last one, a tax cut would be the correct and mandatory remedy. These uncertainties will unavoidably give this year's state papers a tentative and imprecise quality, in comparison with their predecessors.

But that's not altogether a bad thing. It means that national defense policy is changing, as it had to do. As for the economy, a cautious and pragmatic strategy is well suited to a moment in which no one really knows what's going to happen.

Beyond those two central subjects, this State of the Union message is remarkable mainly for the change of tense, from future to past, that comes toward the end of a presidential term. The document runs to 75 pages in its catalog of claimed accomplishments. Long sections sound very much like the party platform that the Democrats will adopt if Mr. Carter is renominated.

These messages are vulnerable to all the hazards that beset good intentions. Last year's message gave precedence to the ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and the enactment of hospital cost controls. It promised a decline in the inflation rate. But inflation has gone higher than ever, and hospital cost controls still languish unpassed. SALT has, of course, been put aside. This year, Mr. Carter's message argues vigorously that SALT still serves the best interest of the United States. It will be high among his legislative priorities, he says, "when appropriate."

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Summer Olympics.'

Letter From London

Looking Beyond The Steel Strike

By Wayland Young

LONDON — The current steel strike is in most ways a good example of *strikus Britannicus*: the particular species we live with here. It is half a century since there was last a national steel strike in Britain and the major trade union concerned has been a byword for reason and negotiation. This in itself is a rather British situation since, contrary to uninformed opinion around the world, Britain does not have very many strikes compared with other countries like itself.

The 10-year figures of days lost per worker show that Australia lost 2.6 times as many as Britain, Italy 3.2 times, the United States 3.3 times and Canada, bottom of the world league, 4.2 times as many. The battle of words accompanying the strike is no longer being fought out as it would have been 20 years ago with emotive slogans alone, but in the statistical jungle as well. Rival interpretations of Japanese productivity data darken the air and opposing and sometimes highly original doctrines about corporate accounting enliven reading at the breakfast table.

Trump Card

The strikers' trump card is that they were not a party to the investment plans which have led to the present overcapitalization. So we are still with the old problem of co-determination — the right of union representatives to take part in decisions of corporate policy — 30 years after experience in the other sort of industrial democracy, the sort which has less strikes than Britain, like Sweden and West Germany, has shown what it can do. The very British paradox is that throughout industry it has been the unions as much as management, and perhaps more, who have resisted its introduction. Though they would never put it this way, they have preferred *to keep battling in the dark.* Wage differentials between unskilled workers and skilled craftsmen are a strong irritant. The comparatively late arrival of highly skilled craftsmen in any numbers has upset the half-century calm of this industry. It used to consist of a great block of durable and heat-resistant fellows facing another block of reassuring and almost fraternal management: people knew where they were. The arrival of the automation-people was bound to upset this. The new craftsmen just like negotiating in a different way. Uncouth language is still used.

Scare

This probably scares foreign readers: It often scares us. When Bill Sirs, the leader of the big union concerned, said he wanted "a short, sharp strike so as to cripple industry quickly," another sort of trade unionist would have said "so as to cripple industry for as short a time as possible" or even "so as to limit the ill effects on others," which was what Mr. Sirs meant anyhow. There is still uncertainty about the relative position of national wage bargaining and local or regional wage bargaining.

The British Steel Corp. wants local bargaining because it doesn't think national negotiators can come through with productivity deals which will hold in the regions. And the union insists on nationalization gaining in order to assert just central control. All that is tra What is new is the personality the minister of industry, Sir K Joseph. He is the market forces — no government interference the markets — to end all m forces men. He has an unusual tentive and sympathetic m following other peoples' proc though processes in a way th lows them to hear his own clearly, and shows that the very high grade ones. His m says: "Oh, how well I under that! Yes: yes: My goodnes lovely it would be if it were His abstention from conci indeed from lifting a finger kind, has been as pointed matic in its way as Sir Hare son's midnight beer-and-sand at Downing Street in the old *We have a management,* he We have some trade unions are doing their jobs: The go ment wishes them both every thing in the world.

The market forces are, ho well known. Not only Sir K would be vindicated by his but also Edward Heath, makes Sir Keith's edge-of-the act a national political cliff-h He speaks as if market forces never been known to fail to the needs of the people, as steel industry had never had nationalized in consequenc that failure, and as if Parli and government had no right cide whether we should try to a steel industry at all or, co that, whether we should keep the market-proof sector, which cludes coal, gas, electricity, ways, PTT, three quarters of and TV, the judiciary, the a forces, and the monarchy.

Not Too Grand

Perhaps we should not kee steel industry: It is energy intens and imports 40 percent of its e about half its oil, over 90 percen its iron ore, and 100 percent of alloying materials. Perhaps *should give up, leave it to Spain* Turkey, and just import the steel need for our manufacturers. then our manufacturing indus isn't too grand either: Perhaps better import our manufactu goods, too. No one owes us a liv The line of thought leads fa quickly to the question whether should not also leave to itself other peoples, thereby finally solving this and all future gov *ments from* all responsibility anything.

But, in fact, what are we goo — agricultural productivity, N level science, theater, teachin ban planning. These will not co 50 million people. What a po dustrial society should look li Britain could do with discus But one thing we are not good discussing, or even contempl the future.

Wayland Young is a British w and as Lord Kennet is a Labor m ber of the House of Lords. He w this article for the International ald Tribune.

No Nuclear Bombs for Asia

Some quick aid to Pakistan may now be, as President Carter told Congress on Monday, the "first order of business." But the understandable desire to discourage further Soviet advance in Asia runs the risk of solving one credibility problem by creating another.

* * *

Pakistan has been denied U.S. military and economic aid since April because it refused to give adequate assurance that it was not developing nuclear weapons. Preventing the spread of nuclear arms in Asia is no less important to world security than containing the Soviet Union. Pakistan should not be misled about the depth of the U.S. commitment to nonproliferation. And neither should India, whose tolerance for aid to Pakistan is about to be sought with shipments of nuclear fuel for its U.S.-built reactor. Diluting the campaign against proliferation could have bitter consequences in Asia and other places, like South Africa, Argentina and Brazil.

* * *

How to limit the damage? Some quick reassurance to Pakistan is desirable, to give its government time to prove that it can make good use of long-term Western aid in a common cause. The U.S. two-year package of $400 million — to which other donors will add — seems about the right size, despite President Zia's rude public discontent. His "peanuts" are hard-earned U.S. taxes.

But this aid to Pakistan can still be regarded as a nonproliferation incentive — a one-time commitment to reduce the insecurity that led Islamabad to think of building a nuclear bomb. Congress should make clear that the aid will not be repeated or expanded unless Pakistan allows international inspection of all its nuclear facilities or otherwise satisfies the existing law. The law should stand through this one-time exemption.

Simultaneously, the United States can intensify the effort to impede Pakistan's furtive acquisition of electrical and other equipment for building a uranium enrichment plant. Export restrictions by the industrial nations have already slowed construction. And France has canceled its direct sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant.

India's concern, meanwhile, is best reduced by demonstrating that Pakistan will be getting defensive weapons and shifting some military attention from its frontier with India to that with Afghanistan.

* * *

India's so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosion in 1974 was the first ever accomplished by secretly diverting fissionable material from a civilian program. That violation of pledges stimulated dangerous appetites in Pakistan and elsewhere. One more shipment of nuclear fuel to India — of the two requested — might provide time for thorough discussion of Asian security and nonproliferation with Prime Minister Gandhi at the start of her second time in office. To permit even one shipment, Congress should ask her to reaffirm former Prime Minister Desai's commitment to work only on peaceful projects and to stage no more explosions.

The toughness and constancy of U.S. diplomacy cannot be demonstrated with one hand while being undermined with the other.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Lies Told With Glee

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The late Hannah Arendt once wrote of totalitarian propaganda that its lies were *not merely* lies but were meant to come true. When a totalitarian party controls a state, this can be done. As she said of Stalin when he decided to rewrite the history of the Russian revolution, "The propaganda of his new version consisted in destroying, together with the older books and documents, their authors and readers." Yet this assumes that the totalitarian political chieftain is really concerned, in a twisted way, that words and facts be squared and that he is not simply a cynical liar.

But does Leonid Brezhnev today really expect, or care, that anyone outside the Soviet Union believes *him when he says that the Marxist* president of Afghanistan, Hafizullah Amin, executed in the course of the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan, was really a CIA agent engaged in subverting his own country?

Concern?

Can Brezhnev feel the slightest concern that Soviet propaganda about the alleged imperialist threat to Afghanistan, and the fraternal generosity of the Soviet invasion and occupation of the country, believed by anyone? The answer surely is that he does not. The real significance, and seriousness, of this kind of propaganda is in the brutality of the lie.

The French Communist Party is the one group in the West (if not the world) which has faithfully repeated every one of the Soviet lies about Afghanistan, and how it has done so is very interesting. The Communist leader, Georges Marchais, went to Moscow soon after the invasion, and was given virtually *the honors of a state visitor*, with two well-publicized meetings with Brezhnev.

Marchais Returns

Then in a long television interview which was broadcast in France as well as Russia, Marchais told every Soviet lie about the intervention and its justifications with something very much like glee.

In that statement, and those which followed after Marchais returned to Paris from Moscow, there has been no attempt at dissimulation and no hypocrisy. No one has pretended to offer sophisticated reasons why what appears to be black is really, properly understood, white. Black simply has been declared to be white, and in a menacing tone of voice. This has shocked many French Communists and sympathizers, and people have quit the party. The leaders express no regrets. They vilify those who go. They seem to find pleasure in what they are doing. They find satisfaction in being outrageous. They find strength in in it.

This is a key point. What the Russians have done in Afghanistan has once again divided the world *communist movement. The Italian* and Spanish Communist Parties have chosen to criticize the Russians. The Romanians absented themselves from the United Nations vote on *Afghanistan so as not* to vote on the Soviet side. The Yugoslavs, concerned with their own crisis, are hostile, and are made very nervous by what the Soviets have done.

But there is not much that is new in this. Communism was divided by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Hungary in 1956, East Berlin in 1953, the Doctors' plot, the Moscow trials, the Nazi-Soviet pact, the attack on Finland in 1939. The history of communism is a record of one act of brutality or betrayal after another, each nakedly lied about, each disillusioning the honorable men and women in the party, sending them bleakly away. *But each time this has left the Com*munist Party internally stronger — if only because honorable men and women, with scruples, who do balk at some things, who are prepared to challenge the party line, are thus eliminated.

Mocked

It is a chosen technique of communist leadership to scandalize and outrage bourgeois leaders and Western morality. Men like Jimmy Carter, who have tried to demonstrate their own good faith, and have placed a certain confidence in Brezhnev and his associates, are deliberately made to seem ridiculous.

Socialists, and others on the left *who have collaborated with the* communists, as in the French union of the left, are betrayed and then mocked. You — the communists seem to be saying — concern yourselves with morality, ideals and political scruples: thus you are unfit for power. We, on the other hand, are men of destiny because we are free of scruples. We defy your morality. We will stop at nothing.

Technique

Thus the lies of the Soviet leaders, and of communists like those in France, actually are assertions of power. The ordinary politician lies to hide something. The communist leader lies, nakedly, in the very teeth of the truth, as an act of moral and political domination. The person to whom he lies is meant to be forced to accept the lie, knowing that it is a lie. He is meant to submit. This is a technique of political and psychological mastery, a means to domination.

It is a technique which can work with individuals, since many people look for domination. The Communist Party supplies for many the same psychological release that fascist movements, or other authoritarian parties of the right, provide to other people in other circumstances — discipline and the promise of domination. This is notoriously so in the case of the French Communist Party, with its long record of abject and even humiliating submis*sion to Moscow. The masochist* seeks his sadist. This contributes to an explanation of the case of many individual communists.

Aggressive

But nations are complicated and simple mechanisms of intimidation do not work in the same way. The aggressive lies of the Soviet government are frightening when they accompany aggressive actions, but they are also absurd. The Soviet leaders do not make themselves seem awesome with their lies so much as they become grotesque, and even, in a terrible way, laughable. *This is a fundamental reason* why, despite the brutality of Soviet policy, communism remains a failure as an international movement, without legitimacy even in countries like the Baltic states and those in Eastern Europe which communism has controlled since World War II.

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More Muddling Through

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — *The juicy* melon of foreign policy — as David Bruce used to term it — has never looked juicier. So the president is subordinating his whole do*mestic program to the challenge* from abroad.

The 75-page State of the Union message released on Monday merely summarizes well-worn proposals. It announces that the administration approaches the country's most fundamental internal problems in the spirit of muddling through.

Inflation is the most acute of the problems. During the Carter administration the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index has mounted from under 5 percent to over 13 percent. The social cost of inflation *as reflected in such developments as* the breakdown in political consensus runs beyond count. Moreover, once inflation becomes deeply embedded at around 10 percent, there seems to be no cure.

Slow Growth

Slow growth goes hand in hand with inflation. Economic uncertainty dulls the appetite for all but the most speculative ventures. Low investment in industry reduces innovation. The upshot is the productivity disaster — the sharp drop in output per hour of work — which the United States has suffered over the past few years.

Energy dependence connects with both inflation and slow growth. During the Carter years, oil imports have risen from 7.3 million barrels daily (or 42 percent of consumption) to 8.4 million barrels daily (or 49 percent of consumption). *The exporting countries have been* put under well nigh irresistible pressure to raise prices. The price rises work as a kind of foreign tax on the United States. They simultaneously cut purchasing power, thus slowing growth, while raising the cost of energy and thus pushing up inflation.

A competent administration with strong policy commitments could use the foreign challenge to promote a more vigorous address to in*ternal problems.* Selective Service could be invoked as a move toward mobilization. In that climate, gasoline consumption could be cut back either by higher taxes or rationing. Strong restraints on wage and price *rises could be imposed as a barrier* against inflation.

But President Carter's political base is little bits of all constituencies — minorities, women, Northerners, Southerners, city people and rural folk. The president has to cultivate all groups. So his administration never moves unremittingly in any single direction.

On the contrary, the president hops from enthusiasm to enthusiasm — energy, jobs, inflation, foreign policy, morality in government, taxes. His associates shift their concentration with him. So the administration as a whole lurches from topic to topic without ever tying it all together.

Huge Rise

So it is with the domestic program this year. There is one new feature — the huge rise in defense spending programmed to continue through 1985. But the *administra*tion is treating that as a one-shot operation, without any side effects on the rest of the economy.

The budget for social spending, instead of being curtailed to fight inflation, is being maintained intact. Not a peep of complaint about cuts has been heard from the veteran complainers in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Revenue sharing, though not a success, is being kept alive out of deference to the mayors and governors. Housing and education funds on the rise.

Strengthening the volun wage-price guidelines would figure in a stepped-up fight a inflation. Instead, *the Carter* ministration through its partne with labor is allowing the gu guidelines to erode.

Revenues to meet the new de will be increased by the wi profits tax on oil companies. B rious new measures to cut ga consumption — a big tax; or ra levies; or rationing, seem to be *Stimulation of business invest* by tax cuts are theoretically p ble. But those are increasingly likely because defense spendin threaten a big budget deficit if is also a tax cut.

No doubt the United State get by for another year with comprehensive domestic pro Higher prices will probably c mand for gasoline some. Consu refuse to give up on buying, recession keeps being postpon

But the failure to turn the national emergency to so means that the United State probably emerge from the c year weaker rather than strong good bet is that this year will zero growth and double-digit i tion. In which case Mr. Carter, if renominated, is sure to be vuln able to the right Republican.

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International Opinion

Boycotting the Olympics

Are the supporters of noble causes aware of what they are doing in abruptly condemning the Olympic Games? Are they ignorant to the point of not knowing that this is the oldest institution of mankind and the most tangible demonstration of human rights so often baffled in the name of reasons of state?

— From L'Equipe (Paris).

* * *

The time is ripe to suspend a sports competition that the Soviet attitude has emptied of any sort of meaning. Those who pretend that sports and political affairs are two different worlds are formidable hypocrites. France, in fact, gave the example a long time ago in refusing to the Springboks of South Africa authorization to play on French soil for the crime of apartheid. Although we refuse to admit it, we have entered again a period of cold war, and, in wartime, decency leads the people to abandon the Olympic Games.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

Self-Preservation and Detente

Seldom has the world undergone so abrupt a change of political climate, so sudden a shift of scenery, as during the turn of the year 1979/80.

When the Soviet Union, with its belligerent and subversive actions *in the Middle* East, threatens and attacks the vital interests *of the West, the question of how and to what* extent detente can be rescued is of secondary importance.

Priority is taken by self-preservation for both Europe and the United States. It is a joint problem, and it requires a common solution.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 23, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The great labor movement in Russia culminated yesterday at St. Petersburg in wholesale tragedy. The obscure priest, Father Gapony, as he had promised, endeavored to lead his unarmed thousands into the square before the Winter Palace, in the hope of having audience with the czar. Instead of the emperor, a strong military force received them. At first, the authorities sought to disperse the throng by peaceful measures. These failed. Then steel-and ball-cartridges were used. There was a slaughter. Reports of the affair are, as yet, inadequate, but dispatches place the number of killed at 2,000 and the number of wounded at 10,000.

Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1930

WARSAW — Three Englishmen left the Bristol Hotel in Warsaw on Oct. 14, stepped into a Soviet military car and drove away, never to be seen again. Last month, their bodies were found in a Warsaw cellar. Herbert George, Sidney Piel and Ruth James had gone to Warsaw as British military intelligence agents to discover and halt leakage of valuable Soviet information to Germany. They sent to Petrograd information on a Russian Orthodox priest they discovered to be a spy, and were summoned there to give fuller details to the minister of war. A Soviet military car was sent to their hotel and the three were shot as German spies in the Warsaw railway yard.

Letters

Divide and Conquer

Re "West Agrees to Back U.S. Grain Embargo" (IHT, Jan. 14):

Why not back a total West embargo?

There is an ancient latin maxim: *Divide et impera.*

The West has also a maxim: "Business as usual. Let Uncle Sam, the Santa Claus of all seasons, the inexpensive world's policeman, do the job for us. We can watch and criticize."

The Soviet Union doesn't need to "divide." It is already done so.

They have only to conquer: by gaining control of the oil spigot.

WILLIAM PASSIGLI.
Minusio, Switzerland.

Big Investment

I find Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's new approach "How to Invest $500 Billion in Oil Money" (IHT, Jan. 5-6) extremely interesting and which could be most rewarding to all concerned.

Let us hope that the Europeans *will find the time and the dynamism* in order to start such negotiations — before the Japanese decide to go it alone, without the Europeans and the Americans.

Geneva. ANTOINE BEST.

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Page 7 Wednesday, January 23, 1980

...ig Five Discuss ...old, SDR Shift

...FURT, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) ...e ministers and central ...nors of the so-called Big ...unannounced near here ...d for a general review of ...ational monetary situa... ...to prepare for the next ... the International Mone... ...s policy-making Interim ... informed sources said

...rces said that the group's ...s also touched on the ...ld price. But the sources ...at no decisions had been ...ie Big Five finance minis... ...meeting.

...eting involved repesenta... ...n the United States, ...ritain, Japan and West ...Such meetings take place ...nd are generally kept se...

...stressed that the meeting ...seen primarily as part of ...ns for discussions in the ...ommittee of the proposed ...titution Account. Under ...am, some of the billions ...held in official monetary ...ould be exchanged for the ...ecial drawing rights. The ...ommittee next meets in ...on April 25.

...as no confirmation of the ...from the Bonn Finance ...or from the West German ...nk, but a U.S. Treasury ...n reported late yesterday ...asury Secretary William ...nd Anthony Solomon, ...undersecretary for mone... ...rs, had been in Frankfurt ...weekend to meet with West ...officials and others. [The ... said that Federal Reserve ... Paul Volcker also attend... ...eting, Reuters reported.]

...inisters are understood to ...ted" by the sharp rise in ...s but are generally agreed ...uld not serve any purpose ...es with large gold reserves ...damp prices by bullion

...ource explained that the ... believe that if, for exam... ...United States should step ...id sales now, it would tem... ...pring down prices. Howev... ...fear that such sales now ...imply allow investors to ... gold at favorable prices ...ld provide a windfall for ... continued strong demand ...ces to previous high levels.

...ternational Review

...enerally agreed now that ...ld sales under current cir... ...s would not make sense," ...I said.

...s also termed it likely that ...iters reviewed the interna... ...onetary situation in the ...olitical developments, spe... ...the situation in Iran and ...nce of Soviet troops in Af... ...

...rticipants also apparently ... measures that could be ... there were larger conver... ...dollars into other hard cur... ...uch as the Deutsche mark, ...yen and French franc, by ...producers. But the sources ...at no final decisions were

...ing the freeze of Iranian as...

...ompany ...eports

...venue, Profits in Millions ...rencies, unless otherwise indicated

States

...onsolidated Edison

	1979	1978
.....	857.0	707.6
.....	69.57	55.71
.....	0.94	0.72
	1979	1978
.....	3.3	3.0
.....	323.91	309.56
.....	4.51	4.29

...ontinental Illinois

	1979	1978
.....	N.A.	N.A.
.....	50.52	47.23
.....	1.29	1.21
	1979	1978
.....	N.A.	N.A.
.....	195.80	167.81
.....	4.95	4.51

...rning Glass Works

	1979	1978
.....	322.6	301.1
.....	20.27	22.10
.....	1.15	1.25
	1979	1978
.....	1,420.	1,250.
.....	124.94	104.36
.....	7.05	5.89

Digital Equipment

	1979	1978
.....	533.9	426.0
.....	53.93	37.91
.....	1.21	0.88
	1979	1978
.....	775.8	622.8
.....	99.17	70.07
.....	2.23	1.63

...ibraltar Financial

	1979	1978
.....	101.9	72.9
.....	5.96	8.33
.....	0.43	0.59
	1979	1978
.....	361.3	266.3
.....	29.63	31.30
.....	2.12	2.24

Hercules

	1979	1978
.....	596.0	507.0
.....	26.8	24.8
.....	0.60	0.57
	1979	1978
.....	2.35	1.95
.....	172.5	103.3
.....	3.89	2.36

...ued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Iran Scores In Fight for Its Deposit

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Iran won a limited legal victory yesterday in its struggle to find a way around President Carter's order blocking Iranian funds deposited with U.S. banks, amid signs that the governments of France, West Germany and Britain were finding it difficult to give full support to the U.S. actions.

A French court, delivering a "temporary" judgement, refused to unblock $51 million in Citibank funds, on deposit with the Bank of France and a private French bank, frozen last week at the request of Bank Markazi Iran, the Iranian central bank, after Citibank refused to return an equivalent deposit.

At the same time, officials and bankers said that the Soviet Union had made it legally difficult for the French, West German and British governments to enact binding financial and trade sanctions against Iran by vetoing the U.S. proposal for a United Nations sanctions program, even though President Carter has said the United States will go ahead with its own program of sanctions despite the lack of UN backing.

European Reluctance

Nevertheless, despite European reluctance to take formal economic reprisals against Iran, the great bulk of its foreign assets held outside the United States, which total more than $3 billion, is still effectively frozen. The funds are caught up in a complex web of litigation spawned by President Carter's freeze that U.S. bankers believe is still several months from final resolution.

While yesterday's Paris verdict means that Citibank's $51-million deposit with the French central bank and the Banque International pour l'Afrique Occidentale remains frozen to cover possible liabilities to Iran, the court will not deliver a final judgment until March on whether Citibank was right in refusing to return Bank Markazi's original deposit and thus on the legality in France of Mr. Carter's freeze. In the meantime, both Citibank and Bank Markazi lose control of about $50 million.

The United Nations' failure to vote official economic sanctions against Iran last week, according to highly placed French officials, means that the French government now lacks a "juridical basis" for imposing its own sanctions against Iran as the Foreign Ministry said it was ready to do about 10 days ago. According to these officials, President Carter's freeze order carries no authority in France and the government here is reluctant to take trade or other financial reprisals without UN support.

Bonn's Program

The French government has also been embarrassed by Iran's threat last week to cut off oil supplies unless it settles the dispute over the Iranian government's 10-percent stake in Eurodif, the big European nuclear reactor fuel manufacturer. Iran's stake in Eurodif was recently frozen by a Paris court in a complex quarrel arising out of the desire by the new rulers in Tehran to withdraw from the project without paying compensation to their partners.

The lack of United Nations support for sanctions against Iran also makes it difficult for the West German government to take legal sanctions against Iran, officials say. As a result, the Bonn government has worked out a voluntary program of economic reprisals with its major banks, which are being asked to refrain from undercutting the U.S. freeze by accepting Iranian government deposits.

But while major European governments are in no hurry to declare economic war on Iran, in practice, bankers here note that they are allowing the U.S. freeze to operate by letting their courts decide whether U.S. banks operating within their jurisdiction are bound by it or not. While the courts' final answer is unclear, their slow work habits mean that the roughly $3 billion of Iranian funds deposited with U.S. bank branches in Europe is likely to remain at least partially frozen for some time to come.

News and Notes

Electrolux, one of the world's largest manufacturer of household appliances, plans to purchase Graenges, the mining, metal and shipping concern, to form Sweden's second-largest company after Volvo. Electrolux, with 75,000 employees and a turnover of over 13 billion kronor ($3.13 billion) is Sweden"s fifth largest concern. Graenges has 20,000 employees and a turnover of slightly over 5 billion kronor ($1.2 billion). For 1979, Graenges expects to report a profit of around 100 million kronor against a 1978 loss of 207 million kronor. Electrolux in recent years emerged as one of Sweden's most profitable and expanding export companies and expects to report a group profit before extraordinary expenses and appropriations of 825 million to 850 million kronor for last year, up from 677 million kronor in 1978. For every three Graenges shares, Electrolux is offering two convertible debenture notes each worth 150 kronor bearing an annual coupon of 10 percent. One note could be exchanged for one current Electrolux share. The Graenges board has approved the offer. Electrolux also proposes to increase its dividend 1.25 kronor to 7.50 kronor and to increase its capital 241.05 million kronor to 1.2 billion kronor via a bonus issue of one new share for every four currently held.

* * *

Fiat's results last year were worse than expected. While the company expects to pay an unchanged dividend for 1979, profit is expected to show no change from the 74.6 billion lire earned in 1978, Paolo Mattioli, director of finance, told AP-Dow Jones. The company suffered a "fractional" loss from industrial operations in 1979 but earned a profit from interest paid on its hefty supply of cash, he said. Chairman Giovanni Agnelli reported in a letter to shareholders that consolidated turnover rose 16.1 percent to 15.25 trillion lire (about $18.9 billion) while its "net positive financial position," which is roughly equivalent to net working capital, climbed to 1.465 trillion lire from 690 billion lire at the end of 1978. Because of lost production due to strikes, Fiat says its share of Italy's auto market dropped to 51 percent from 53 percent in 1978. The group's car manufacturing section lost nine million working hours due to strikes, while its truck subsidiary, Iveco, was affected by poor market demand. Mr. Agnelli announced that the company was streamlining its board and would aim at improving productivity and competitiveness.

* * *

BASF's investments are to rise 5.7 percent in 1980 to approximately 1.85 billion deutsche marks, about 70 percent is earmarked for West Germany, 11 percent for operations elsewhere in Europe and 19 percent for overseas operations, largely concentrated in the United States. Of the total, about 825 million DM, or 45 percent, will be devoted to the parent company. Wintershall, a fully owned subsidiary, is expected to invest about 130 million DM in oil and gas exploring operations. Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, another subsidiary, will spend 50 million DM for an extension of its coal-mining operations. The largest investment project involves a second steamcracker for the headquarter operations in Ludwigshafen, scheduled for completion at the end of the year.

* * *

Lloyd's of London will relax its rules against outside ownership to allow Marsh & Mclennan a 25 percent stake in C.T. Bowring Ltd.'s broking interests at Lloyd's if a merger goes through. A spokesman says Lloyd's would relax its rule, which normally confines an outside interest to 20 percent, on the same terms allowed to Frank B. Hall Inc. which acquired Lloyd's brokers Leslie & Godwin two years ago. Marsh would be given nine months to scale down its holding to 25 percent, unless the Lloyd's working party recommends further relaxation in a report due in April.

Stock Analysts Turn Wary Of Canadian Oil Prospects

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — Canadian oil stocks have had a lot going for them, including exciting prospects for finding new reserves in Canada's frontier areas and a government energy policy that stimulates exploration, development and reinvestment.

Despite this, analysts at Wood Gundy, one of Canada's leading securities firms, have turned very cautious on the long-term outlook for their country's oil and gas industry.

"Many of the positive factors are already adequately discounted in current share prices," they say.

The Wood Gundy researchers have called for a reappraisal by investors of their oil and gas investments and, in a report to clients, a team of analysts headed by Dewolf Shaw in Toronto and Frank Sayer in Calgary is recommending profit-taking. They have advised clients to reduce their portfolio weightings in the oils to one-half the weightings, or percentages, that oils represent in the Toronto stock list.

Downward Correction

"We believe that Canadian oil and gas stocks at their current record highs are about to see a major downward correction as a result of growing uncertainty and the soon-to-be-recognized overconfidence which dominates their value at present," the report says.

They also are advising that current purchases in the group be limited to companies with new-oil production priced at world levels or those with international exploration and production activities.

Their recommendations: accumulation during expected group weakness of Denison Mines, International Thomson, Ranger, Canada Northwest and Sceptre Resources.

Their reasons for expecting weakness in many stocks in the group include a belief that they are overvalued by tests that go beyond the asset-value analysis in vogue over the past two years and that the stocks do not reflect the degree of fiscal risk the analysts see in Canada.

"Even assuming future Canadian oil-price increases, tax changes could result in declining asset values for many oils this year," they say. "More important, dividend-growth expectations and price-earnings ratios at current prices are most unrealistic."

On a dividend basis, the analysts say the year-end 1979 price level of the Toronto oils index would be justified only if dividends grew 20 percent a year in real terms for the next 10 years. Their own projections suggest dividend growth of 10 to 12 percent in 1980-1981 and 5 to 7 percent in 1982-85.

On a price-earnings ratio basis, they consider valuations "excessive." The Toronto oils' earnings multiple currently is 2.2 times the multiple accorded the Toronto composite index, they say, adding that this premium is too high by 30 percent. A relative multiple of 1.5 times the composite index is more appropriate, they say.

Risks Increased

Basically, they believe risks have increased because they see Canada falling behind other countries in oil pricing. Cash flow per barrel of decontrolled oil is substantially lower than in the United States and new production sources will require massive investment and long lead times.

"Meanwhile, many of Canada's

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Gold Plunges to Under $700-Oz.

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold plunged $133.50 an ounce, or 15.92 percent, today to $705 an ounce here and continued falling in later trading in New York, where it closed at $682 an ounce.

The dollar firmed on the foreign exchange market but dealers said the move was unrelated to bullion's decline.

Meanwhile, uncertainty grew in the silver market following actions by U.S. futures exchanges limiting trading to liquidation only. Spot silver prices were sharply lower near the end of European trading.

The rush to unload gold clearly began following the opening of trading here as gold prices were fairly steady in Asian trading overnight. As late as the end of trading in Hong Kong today, the price had slipped only to $835.50 an ounce from yesterday record high close here of $838.50.

Gold began trading at $835 an ounce in Europe but plunged to $763 at the London morning fixing. Prices continued to lose ground throughout the day and gold was fixed at $737.50 an ounce in the afternoon. Near the end of trading, gold had slipped even further, to $700 bid, $710 asked.

In New York futures trading, gold fell further as a new wave of profit-taking was triggered by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's statement that U.S. gold sales would help the Fed's fight against inflation, dealers said.

Mr. Volcker declined comment to reporters when asked whether he felt such sales would be helpful in the current situation.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, whose comments last week that the U.S. did not believe a gold sale now would be appropriate sent gold prices soaring, said today's fall in the price shows just how volatile the bullion market is. The market is "apt to be showing wide ranges of movement," he added.

Gold had reached a record high of $850 an ounce at one point yesterday. Dealers said part of today's liquidation was a matter of profit-taking. A foreign exchange dealer, however, noted rumors emanating from the Mideast in the morning that some unidentified Western government planned to sell large quantities of gold either this month or next.

"I know nothing more about that report than what I just said, and I wouldn't even want my name associated with it," he cautioned, "but that clearly is what brought gold lower."

Zurich gold dealers said they generally believed that the basic upward trend in gold prices was not really broken by today's drop, since good demand already appeared at the lower levels.

"Any further deterioration in the unsettled Afghanistan-Iran area will boost the price of gold bullion again," one dealer claimed.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that gold will not drop further, and it might even test the $600 level, another dealer noted. But very strong demand is expected at this level, which was already successfully defended when rumors of a huge U.S. Treasury gold auction had prompt-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Silver Futures Mart Shut in U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 — The severe restrictions placed on silver futures trading yesterday by the New York Commodity Exchange were followed up today by similar action by the Chicago Board of Trade, effectively closing the U.S. market in silver futures for the time being.

The Comex directors, afraid that there would not be enough silver around in March to satisfy customer demand, announced yesterday that "until further notice" no new futures contracts in silver could be bought or sold on the exchange (IHT, Jan. 22). Traders will be limited to "liquidating" their current position.

After an emergency meeting today, directors at the CBOT, the other U.S. exchange where silver futures are traded, partially matched the Comex move and banned new buying or selling in the January, February and March contracts.

The Comex also said today it would allow some exceptions to its order restricting silver futures trading to liquidation only. A Comex spokesman said the new measures, effective immediately, are designed to head off a congestion problem in the market.

The Comex said traders can use the spot January silver delivery as a vehicle to liquidate some of their pre-existing positions in the deferred months. In addition, the Comex is allowing traders to move their pre-existing positions into more distant maturity months as long as the strategy does not increase net market position. Under the emergency rules adopted yesterday, switch trading was prohibited.

Comex insiders said the directors felt forced to make the move yesterday because a small group of speculators apparently have bought large numbers of contracts and plan to take delivery of the metal when the contracts fall due.

"There's just not enough silver around," said Charles Stahl, president of the Economics News Agency. There are contracts outstanding requiring delivery of about 100 million ounces of silver in March, he said, but there is only 77 million ounces in Comex's warehouses. Of that, only 20 to 22 million ounces are deliverable. The rest is owned by the very speculators who are likely to demand delivery in March, Mr. Stahl said.

Texas oil magnate Nelson Bunker Hunt has been pinpointed by many market participants as one of those who has amassed a large holding of silver contracts.

Other insiders say that the same Arab interests that have been driving up the gold price in recent months have amassed much bigger silver positions than has Mr. Hunt or anyone else in his family. The fact is, however, that no one knows for sure who the major participants are.

The CBOT apparently does not have the "deliverability" problem that the Comex faces, but analysts said the problem could have developed there quickly as trading shifted from New York to Chicago.

The CBOT also today put additional restrictions on the heavily traded February contract. Traders will be required to liquidate their holdings in February futures gradually between Jan. 29 and Feb. 26. The liquidation requirement will prevent traders from holding big buying positions late into the life of the February contract which would force prices higher.

Analysts said that the Comex move could spell the eventual death of much of the futures trading in metals in the United States, especially since Chicago found itself forced to move in the same direction as New York.

Furthermore, the move — if prolonged — could spell the death of the Comex, which calls itself the world's largest metals exchange. About 40 percent of its business is in silver. The rest is in gold and copper plus a fledgling market in financial futures.

The desperate Comex action — it has taken many steps in the last few weeks to try to stop the "lock" that big silver futures buyers have been putting on the market — shifted the spotlight from rampaging gold prices to silver.

The problem in the silver markets, according to metal expert James Sinclair, is that the market is becoming a physical market — one in which participants want to take delivery — instead of a hedging market, where buyers who needed commodities simply locked in prices they would have to pay in the future.

Precious Metal Issues Lead NYSE Drop

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated today in heavy trading as high-flying precious metals stocks were dragged down by steep declines in the prices of gold and silver bullion.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.57 to 866.21 and declines led advances by about two to one as turnover expanded to about 51 million shares.

Gold, silver and copper equities were hard hit and their weakness spilled over to the rest of the market as stock-traders sensed an easing of speculative demand and decided to take some profits.

Analysts also cited some concern about recent weakness in the bond market and fears continuing strength in the economy may increase pressures on the Federal Reserve to tighten credit further to damp inflation.

Among gold, silver and copper shares, volume leader Benguet Consolidated lost 2¼ to 10⅜, ASA Ltd. 3⅜ to 46¼, Dome Mines four to 54½, ex-dividend, Homestake Mining 3¾ to 56, Hecla 2⅜ to 40¼, Sunshine Mining two to 33⅜, active Asarco 5⅜ to 45¾ and Kennecott three to 39.

Rosario Resources picked up ¼ to 72½ but Hudson Bay Mining lost 1½ to 29½. Hudson Bay, which is offering $65 for each of Rosario shares, said it will not buy any until Feb. 1 without court approval. Rosario sued to block the bid.

Eastman Kodak, a major user of silver, rose 1⅝ to 48⅜ but Polaroid only gained ¼ to 25⅛.

Reliance Gains

In over-the-counter trading, National Bank of Georgia rose two to 10 bid. Saudi businesman Ghaith Pharaon will pay $11 each for the 18.6 percent of the bank shares he does not own.

Reliance Group gained 1¼ to 61.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Lloyds Bank Group now in Hamburg

Lloyds Bank International, the international bank in the Lloyds Bank Group, is pleased to announce the opening of its branch in Hamburg.

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Lloyds Bank International already has branches in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf and the new branch in Hamburg is an important addition to the Group's presence in the Federal Republic of Germany. The principal services available at the new branch are short and medium term loans in Deutsche Marks and other currencies; export and import finance; Letters of Credit and other documentary business and Foreign Exchange.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
40¼	29½	ACF		2.24	5.8	7	315	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
18⅜	14¼	AMF		1.24	8.4	6	369	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	12½	AM Intl		.28	1.6	120	853	18	16¾	18	+ 1½
12¼	9½	APL		1	8.6	53	488	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	31⅜	ARA		1.82	5.7	6	84	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
54⅞	23½	ASA		2.40e	5.2		1834	47⅝	46	46¼	—3⅜
12¾	8¼	ATO		.60	5.6	4	88	11	10¾	10¾	
28½	17	AVX s		.25	1.0	14	291	26	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
43¾	29½	Abbt Lb		1	2.6	14	1620	40	38⅝	38½	—1¼
30⅝	17½	AcmeC		1.20	3.9	7	358	u30¾	30	30¼	
4⅝	3⅛	AdmDg		.04	1.0	6	33	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	AdoEx		1.49e	11.		50	13⅛	12⅝	13	
6⅛	4½	AdmMi		.20e	4.0	50	26	5⅛	5	5	
42	30⅝	AMD n				16	565	u42¼	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
36⅜	28⅛	AetnLf		s1.80	5.1	5	930	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
28½	19¼	Ahmans		1.20	5.5	4	23	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen					89	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
42½	25	AirPrd		.80	2.0	12	395	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
28¼	17½	AirbFrt		1.20	4.9	18	257	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	11¾	Akzona		.80	5.7	7	431	14⅜	14	14	
8⅜	6½	Alap		pf .87	13.		41	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
185	86½	AlaP		pf 11	13.		z40	87	87	87	—1
80	62	AlaP		pf 8.16	12.		z170	66	66	66	+ ⅜
80	62¼	AlaP		pf 8.28	13.		z50	63	63	63	—1½
15⅞	13¾	Alagsco		1.48	10.	8	20	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
42¼	15¾	Alaskin		.80	1.9	30	126	42	41¼	41⅜	— ⅜
36	27	Albany s		1	3.4	9	23	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
9	6⅜	Alberto		.36	4.1	10	15	8⅜	8¾	8⅞	
45	34¼	Albrtsn		1.20	3.0	8	36	40¾	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
58½	32⅜	AlcanA		2.40	4.4	6	875	55⅜	54½	54¾	— ⅜
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd		1.40a	4.3	6	21	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	Alexdr		.40	6.4	6	27	6½	6⅜	6¼	
34⅝	20	AlgCp		1.08a	4.0	6	22	27¼	26¾	27	
28⅝	22	AlgCp		pf2.86	12.		14	24½	24½	30½	+ ⅜
33	15⅞	AlgLud		1.40	4.6	5	518	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
49⅛	31¾	AlgLd		pf 3	6.5		42	45¾	45¾	46½	+ ⅜
22⅛	18⅜	AlgLd		pf2.19	11.		13	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
18	14⅜	AlgPw		1.80	12.	7	235	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
17⅛	13¾	AlenGp		s 1	6.7	6	37	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan		.60	1.1	19	568	54	53	53	— ⅛
54⅜	28½	AlldCh		2	3.8		650	54½	53	53⅛	— ⅛
14¼	11⅜	AlldMnt		.86	6.5	7	20	13⅛	12	13¼	+ ⅛
22¼	12	AlldPd		.60	3.2	9	62	19	19	19	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr		1.60	6.9	5	106	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
38⅜	29⅜	AllisCh		2	6.1	5	459	34½	33	33	—1
18⅜	12	AllrAu		.40a	4.3	8	5	15	15	15	
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr		.72a	4.1	7	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
74⅜	48⅜	Alcoa		3.20	5.1	4	713	63¾	62½	62¾	— ⅛
54½	16	AmiSua		1	2.9	11	158	u34½	32¾	34¾	+ ½
53⅛	35½	Amax s		2.40	4.9	8	1722	49	47¾	48⅝	— ⅛
69	45½	Amax pf		3	4.8		10	63	63	63	—1¼
33⅛	19	Amrce		1.32	5.1	6	39	27	26	26	+ ⅛
52	32¾	Amrc pf		2.60	6.2		3	43	42	42	+ ⅛
52⅝	25⅛	AHess		1.60	3.1	5	1158	u52⅝	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
112¾	56¼	AHes	pf	3.50	3.1		45	u114	111½	111½	
14⅛	9¼	AmAir		.40	3.9	3	269	10½	10¼	10⅜	
6	1⅜	AmAir		wi			96	4⅛	4	4	
20⅝	16	AAir	pf	2.18	13.		32	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
19	12	ABakr		1.20	6.7	8	41	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
49¼	47⅜	ABrnds		5.50	8.0	6	110	68⅞	68¼	68¾	— ⅛
33	23	ABrd	pf	1.70	5.2		2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf	2.75	9.5		44	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
35¼	28¾	ABrd	pf	2.67	7.6		310	35	34⅝	35	
47⅜	32⅜	ABdcst		1.60	4.4	6	1484	36	35⅝	36	
16	13	ABldM		.78	5.3	7	6	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	33¾	AmCan		2.90	8.1	5	79	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	16⅞	ACan		pf1.75	9.9		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
27¼	2⅛	ACentry				28	117	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
36⅛	24⅜	ACyan		1.60	5.0	9	1384	32⅛	31	31¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅝	AmDist				67	94	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
25½	17¼	ADT		1.16	5.9	8	185	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17¼	AEIPw		2.22	12.	8	785	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	27¾	AmExp		1.80	5.7	7	1184	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
14½	9½	AFamil		.60b	5.3	5	118	11¾	11	11¼	
22½	17⅜	AGIBd		2e	11.		39	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
21¾	16⅞	AGnCv		1.44a	6.7	8	18	21½	21½	21½	
24¼	14¼	AmHoist		1.12	5.5	6	131	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
29½	24¾	AHome		1.60	6.9	11	2424	27¾	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp		.80	2.4	12	482	33⅛	32¾	33	— ⅛
11½	8	AminvI		.40	3.9	7	347	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
34½	24⅛	AMI s		.80	2.4	12	215	34¼	33¾	33⅝	
9⅛	5½	AmMotrs		.07e		9	4	1019	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48⅛	36	ANatR		3.20	6.8	11	286	47	46	46¾	+ ⅜
31½	19½	ASLFI		n.80b	3.5	4	54	23¾	23	23	—1
19¾	11⅜	AShip		.80	4.9	33	78	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand		3.60	5.9	6	242	52	51⅝	52	+1
10⅜	6⅜	AStenl		.32	3.7	9	350	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr		.80	2.8	4	90	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	48⅛	AmStr		pf			6	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
64¾	51½	ATT		5	9.6	7	2728	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
67¾	53¾	ATT	pf	4	7.3		7	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	38⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1		1	40	40	40	
49⅛	40	ATT	pf	3.74	9.1		36	41	41	41	
14⅞	11	AWatWk		.96	7.2	5	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13¾	10½	AWa	spf	1.25	12.		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron		1.20	5.8	6	25	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	AmesD		.80b	2.4	5	30	u16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
26⅞	20¾	Ametek	s	1	4.0	12	217	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30	17¾	Amfac		1.32	4.9	6	225	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41	29½	AMP	Inc	2.76	2.0	12	728	38⅜	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
27	22¼	Ampco		.60a	2.2	12	45	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Ampex		.20	1.0	10	292	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	AmrepCp				15	125	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	Amstar		1.35	6.2	8	505	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Amsl	pf	.68	11.		10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
44⅛	32¼	Amsted		2.20	5.0	7	103	43⅝	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
25	14⅜	Analog	s			5	518	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅞	Anchor		s1.20	7.3	5	38	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnCky		1.12	4.9	7	20	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	AHerlIL	pf	4.38	3.7	8	14	13	13	13¼	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist		1.12	5.5	6	131	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
29½	24¾	AHome		1.60	6.9	11	2424	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp		.80	2.4	12	482	33⅛	32¾	33	— ⅛
11½	8	AminvI		.40	3.9	7	347	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
34½	24⅛	AMI s		.80	2.4	12	215	34¼	33¾	33⅝	
9⅛	5½	AmMotrs		.07e		9	4	1019	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48⅛	36	ANatR		3.20	6.8	11	286	47	46	46¾	+ ⅜
31½	19½	ASLFI		n.80b	3.5	4	54	23¾	23	23	—1
19¾	11⅜	AShip		.80	4.9	33	78	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand		3.60	5.9	6	242	52	51⅝	52	+1
10⅜	6⅜	AStenl		.32	3.7	9	350	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr		.80	2.8	4	90	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	48⅛	AmStr		pf			6	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
64¾	51½	ATT		5	9.6	7	2728	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
67¾	53¾	ATT	pf	4	7.3		7	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	38⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1		1	40	40	40	
49⅛	40	ATT	pf	3.74	9.1		36	41	41	41	
14⅞	11	AWatWk		.96	7.2	5	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13¾	10½	AWa	spf	1.25	12.		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron		1.20	5.8	6	25	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	AmesD		.80b	2.4	5	30	u16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
26⅞	20¾	Ametek	s	1	4.0	12	217	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30	17¾	Amfac		1.32	4.9	6	225	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41	29½	AMP	Inc	2.76	2.0	12	728	38⅜	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
27	22¼	Ampco		.60a	2.2	12	45	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Ampex		.20	1.0	10	292	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	AmrepCp				15	125	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	Amstar		1.35	6.2	8	505	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Amsl	pf	.68	11.		10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
44⅛	32¼	Amsted		2.20	5.0	7	103	43⅝	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
25	14⅜	Analog	s			5	518	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅞	Anchor		s1.20	7.3	5	38	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnCky		1.12	4.9	7	20	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica		.24	4.5	7	64	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
27½	16	Anheus		.40	1.6	8	50	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	19⅜	Anchr		pf2b	6.4		65	38	36½	37¼	— ⅜
11⅜	6¼	AplaDlp			9		163	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14½	7⅜	AppiMa				10	501	u14⅜	13⅝	14	— ⅛
30½	21	Arcata		1.28	4.7	6	44	28	27	27	—1
31¼	24½	Arcal	pf	2.16	7.1		6	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
33⅜	16⅛	Archr	D	.20b		4.4	477	32¾	31¾	32⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	ArctEn		.10e	2.4	10	231	5¼	d 4¼	4¼	— ⅜
21⅜	16⅜	ArizPS		2	11.	6	322	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
109	96½	AriPwl		10.70	10.		z250	102	102	102	
12	8	ArkBsl		.60	6.2	74	23	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	22⅛	ArkLGs		s1.34	4.5	11	305	28¾	27¾	27¾	
4	1¾	ArlenRlty					235	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada				7	111	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19	Armco		1.50	5.4	6	402	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
37½	26	Arm	pf	2.10	5.9		23	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
19	14⅝	ArmCk		1.10	6.8	6	187	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24¾	17⅛	ArmRu		1.20	6.4	4	51	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18	AroCorp		1b	4.4	6	11	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
33	9⅜	Arrowe		.20e	1.8	6	81	25½	24¾	24½	— ⅛
16½	11	Arvin		1.12	8.8	5	4	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
26¾	20	Asarco		1.40	5.1	7	24	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
53½	16¼	Asarco		pf	5.5	7	363	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
45½	32¼	AshOil		2.20	5.5	7	363	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
42¼	40½	AshOl	pf	4.50	11.		515	41	40¾	41	+ ⅜
23⅛	15⅜	AsdDG		1.50	7.0	7	105	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Athlone		1.40	6.7	5	131	21	20¾	20¾	
20¾	16¾	AtCyEl		1.84	11.	7	34	17½	17¼	17⅜	
89	57	AtlRich		2.80	3.2	10	2003	88	87	87	— ⅝
46⅛	37	AtlRc	pf	3.75	9.6		z20	39	39	39	
106¼	68	AtlRc	pf	12.80	2.7		14	105¼	104	104½	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅜	AtlasCp					147	20	18¾	19	—1⅛
41	28¾	AutoDia		.64	1.7	16	212	38½	38	38	— ⅛
29⅞	18⅜	AvcoCp		1.20	4.4	3	565	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf	4.20	5.8		2	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
27¾	14¼	Avnet		.60	3.0	8	93	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	17	Avnet		.80	3.8	7	418	27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
56	36¾	Avon		2.80	7.5	9	910	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	10	Aydin				15	58	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
63¾	10½	BAV Llq		s2c		13	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1¼	BT Mfg				13		2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅜	7	Bache		.50a	4.0	9	173	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
59	31	Bakrinf		.60	1.0	18	203	u60½	57	59⅛	+1⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Baldwn		1.20	1.1	12	21	19	19	19	+ ⅜
40	20½	BaldwU		1.20	3.5	7	64	34¾	34	34¼	— ⅛
60	20½	BlaU	pf	2.06	4.0		8	51¼	51	51¼	— ⅛
28⅜	20¾	BallCp		1.40	5.5	5	38	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
48⅜	23⅛	BallyMf		s.10	.3	23	820	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅛
26	21⅛	BallGE		2.44	11.	6	490	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
49	41½	Ball	pf	B4.50	10.		z100	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1
34⅞	18¼	BanCal		.92	2.7	7	96	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
19⅜	12¾	Bandag		.60	3.2	10	47	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
29⅜	19⅜	BangPn		.80	3.8	5	87	27¾	26¾	27	
40½	27⅜	BanPrf		2	5.4		4	37	36	37	+ ⅛
43¼	29⅝	BkNY		2.72	7.6	5	75	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa		1.16	8.4	4	22	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
30⅞	24	BnkAm		1.32	5.2	6	1623	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
48⅛	33	BankTr		3.30	7.3	5	157	45½	44½	45	— ⅛
28	22¾	BkTr	pf	2.50	10.		6	24¼	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
14	7⅜	Banner		.14	1.2	10	108	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
58¼	24¾	Barber		1.40	4.2	11	73	51¼	50	50	—1
15⅜	11	BarclF		.36	2.5	11	760	14½	14¼	14¼	
21⅞	15½	BarnGp		s.80	4.2	5	16	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
21½	18⅛	BarnBk	n	1	4.8	5	437	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s	.52	2.9	13	39	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
40	23½	Bausch	s	1	2.7	11	229	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	BaxtTrv		.50	1.1	14	1396	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	3½	BayCoIP					15	8⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	18⅜	BayStL		2.20	8.9	7	18	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
21	9¼	BaytkCle		.48	3.8	7	1	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing		.92	2.8	9	159	33⅛	33	33	
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd		1.20	5.7	8	690	21⅛	21	21	
50⅛	40⅜	Beat	pf	3.38	7.9		28	43⅛	42¾	43	+ ⅜
32½	26	Beckm		.32	1.1	17	250	30⅜	29⅞	30	— ⅛
36½	27⅜	BectnD		.92	2.8	11	206	34⅛	33	33½	— ⅜
58⅛	27	Beech		1	1.8	16	208	57	56¼	57	+1
16	3⅜	Beker				8	207	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoPw	s	1	2.6	7	141	39½	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅜	Belden		1.60	5.7	5	24	28¾	28¼	28¼	
9	6½	BeldnH		.36b	5.2	6	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅜	BellHow		.96	3.9	15	192	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
15	6¼	Bellind		.20a	1.5	8	605	14½	13½	13½	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	BellCd		s1.64			9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	Bemis		1.40	5.8	5	14	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
59⅜	48⅛	AmStr		pf			6	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
64¾	51½	ATT		5	9.6	7	2728	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
67¾	53¾	ATT	pf	4	7.3		7	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	38⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1		1	40	40	40	
49⅛	40	ATT	pf	3.74	9.1		36	41	41	41	
14⅞	11	AWatWk		.96	7.2	5	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13¾	10½	AWa	spf	1.25	12.		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron		1.20	5.8	6	25	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	AmesD		.80b	2.4	5	30	u16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
26⅞	20¾	Ametek	s	1	4.0	12	217	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30	17¾	Amfac		1.32	4.9	6	225	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41	29½	AMP	Inc	2.76	2.0	12	728	38⅜	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
27	22¼	Ampco		.60a	2.2	12	45	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Ampex		.20	1.0	10	292	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	AmrepCp				15	125	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	Amstar		1.35	6.2	8	505	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Amsl	pf	.68	11.		10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
44⅛	32¼	Amsted		2.20	5.0	7	103	43⅝	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
25	14⅜	Analog	s			5	518	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅞	Anchor		s1.20	7.3	5	38	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnCky		1.12	4.9	7	20	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica		.24	4.5	7	64	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
27½	16	Anheus		.40	1.6	8	50	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	19⅜	Anchr		pf2b	6.4		65	38	36½	37¼	— ⅜
11⅜	6¼	AplaDlp			9		163	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14½	7⅜	AppiMa				10	501	u14⅜	13⅝	14	— ⅛
30½	21	Arcata		1.28	4.7	6	44	28	27	27	—1
31¼	24½	Arcal	pf	2.16	7.1		6	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
33⅜	16⅛	Archr	D	.20b		4.4	477	32¾	31¾	32⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	ArctEn		.10e	2.4	10	231	5¼	d 4¼	4¼	— ⅜
21⅜	16⅜	ArizPS		2	11.	6	322	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
109	96½	AriPwl		10.70	10.		z250	102	102	102	
12	8	ArkBsl		.60	6.2	74	23	9¾

مكنز الأهرام

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
PaPL pf 13	13.		z520	102½	102	102½	+ ¼
PaPL pf8.70	12.		z50	70	70	70	— ½
Penwlt 2.20	6.6	7	32	33¾	32¾	33⅛	
Penw pf1.60	7.8		2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Pennzol s		11	1780	44¼	43⅝	43½	— ⅜
PeopDr .24	2.0	7	84	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
PeopGs 3	7.0	8	281	43⅝	43	43⅛	
PepsiCo 1.14	4.8	9	1784	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
PerkinE .72	1.7	15	172	42	41⅝	42	— ⅜
Petrie 1.40	4.7	9	22	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Petroln s.64	2.0	13	94	32½	32	32	
PetRs 3.03e	9.2		48	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
Pfizer 1.32	3.5	12	686	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	— ½
PhelpD 1.20a	3.2	10	2373	39	37⅜	37½	—2½
PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	388	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
PhilE pf3.80	12.		z40	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
PhilE pf4.30	13.		z40	33	33	33	—2⅝
PhilE pf 7	11.		z50	61	61	61	— ½
PhilE pf8.75	12.		z450	72¼	71½	72¼	+4
PhilE pf9.50	12.		z60	80	79½	79½	— ½
PhilE pf7.80	13.		z90	61½	61½	61½	—1
PhilE pf7.75	13.		z100	61	61	61	
PhilSub 1.10	3.1	11	78	35¾	35	35⅝	
PhilMr s1.25	3.9	8	2357	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
PhilInd .32	5.2	5	82	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
PhilInd pf 1	10.		9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
PhilPet 1.80	3.4	9	1442	u52⅞	52¼	52½	
PhilVH .60	3.8	6	151	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
PiedAvt .24	1.3	5	196	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
PieNG 1.56a	9.2	8	14	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Pilsbry 1.72	4.7	7	182	37⅜	36½	36½	— ½
Pioner s1.16	3.0	13	346	38⅞	38	38¼	— ½
PitnyB 1.40	4.4	9	216	33⅛	31¾	32	—1¼
PitnB pf2.12	6.5		18	33⅜	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
Pittstn 1.20	4.3	14	1528	28½	27½	27⅞	— ¾
PlanRsc		9	124	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Plantrn .16	.8	15	128	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
Playboy .12	.8	15	165	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	
Plessey 1.32e	5.1	9	3	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
Pneumo 1	2.5	14	119	u39⅞	39	39⅜	+ ¾
PogoPd .20b	.9	14	1228	23⅛	22¼	22⅝	— ¼
Polaroid 1	4.0	16	1785	25¼	24⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
Pndrosa .40	3.3	4	266	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
PopTal 1.16	3.0	5	9	39⅛	38¾	39	— ¼
Portec .80b	5.2	7	31	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
PortGE 1.70	12.	10	182	14¼	14	14	
PoG pf11.50	12.		z130	95	94½	95	+1
PorG pf2.60	13.		9	21	20⅝	20⅝	
Potltch 1.32	3.6	7	74	36⅜	36	36¼	— ⅜
PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	609	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
PotEl pf4.04	12.		z60	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
Premier s.54	2.1	11	10	25⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
Presley s.36i	3.4	3	301	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
PrimeC s		19	427	24½	23¼	23½	—1¼
PrimMt s		12	55	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	594	73	71⅞	72	— ⅜
PrdRsh s		13	153	u17¾	15⅞	17¾	+2⅛
Proler 1.40	4.5	5	36	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
PSvCol 1.60	12.	9	165	13¼	13	13⅛	
PSCol pf2.10	11.		118	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
PSInd 2.32	10.	6	256	22⅝	22½	22½	— ½
PSIn pf 8.52	11.		z50	79	79	79	
PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	58	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
PSNH pf2.75	13.		z200	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
PSNH pf2.81	13.		8	22⅛	22	22	
PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	108	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	287	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
PSEG pf1.40	12.		2	12	12	12	
PSEG pf4.30	12.		z100	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
PSEG pf2.17	11.		12	19	19	19	
PSEG pf2.43	12.		11	21	21	21	
PSE pf12.25	12.		z250	105	104½	105	— ½
Publick		12	335	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
Pueblo		4	34	3½	3⅜	3½	
PR Cem		3	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	53	14¼	14	14	
Pullmn 1.80	5.7	7	771	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
Purex 1.28	7.9	7	40	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
PurlmFo			79	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
Purolt 1.36	4.4	8	37	31¾	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅝
QuakO 1.40	4.6	7	332	u30½	29⅞	30½	+1
QuakSO s.80	4.9	10	212	16½	16	16¼	
Quanex s1.12	4.5	8	x38	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Questor .20	2.9	11	214	7¼	7	7	— ¼
— R—R—R —							
RBInd .28	2.3	8	92	13	11⅞	12⅛	—1
RCA 1.60	7.0	6	1287	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
RCApf 3.50	9.3		x120	37½	36¼	37½	+ ½
RCA pf 4	7.7		6	52½	52	52	— ½
RLC s .48	4.0	5	120	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
RTE .65	8.1	5	141	8⅛	7¾	8	— ¼
RalsPur .64	5.3	10	4915	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Ramad .12e	1.5	17	637	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Ranco .84	5.4	6	24	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
RapAm .80e	4.0	5	94	20⅜	20	20½	—1
RapA pfB3	4.1		2	72¾	72¾	72¾	—10¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		50	19⅝	19¾	19¾	— ½
37	20⅞	Raybt 1.60b	6.7	5	29	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅞	Raymdint 1	6.0	5	147	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
78⅜	42½	Raythn 2	2.6	12	1586	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	26⅜	ReadBat s.80	2.4	13	197	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16½	10⅝	RltRet 1.57e	14.	7	4	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
10	4½	Redmn .14e	1.4	7	310	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
10¼	7⅜	ReeceCo .60	6.0	7	299	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅜
33⅞	24⅜	ReevsB 2	6.7	4	7	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	5.1	14	85	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
60¼	35⅝	RelGp 2	3.3	6	351	u62	59⅝	61	+1¾
98	54¼	RelG pf 2.20	2.4		3	u92	92	92	+2
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		16	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
27½	22½	Relln pf2.68	11.		28	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	
9⅜	5⅜	RepAir .20	2.8	6	961	8	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
30	16⅜	RepCo .60b	2.3	5	117	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	5.1	4	40	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
2¾	1½	RepMtg			85	u 2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
31	23⅜	RepStl 2a	8.4	3	167	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
30	20⅞	RepTex 1	3.6	7	99	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
34¾	11⅞	ResvOil .30	.9	16	1125	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	20⅜	RsOil pf1.75	3.5		76	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	20⅜	RevcoD .80	3.1	10	197	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
19¼	11½	Revere		2	126	17½	16⅞	16½	— ⅞
54⅝	40½	Revlon 1.56	3.7	10	817	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅝	Rexham .60	4.3	6	176	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅜	Rexnrd .96	5.7	6	74	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
36	31⅜	Reynln s		6	1281	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
50¼	45⅜	Reyln pf4.10	9.0		23	45½	d45⅜	45½	— ¼
39⅝	28⅜	RevMtl 2.20	6.2	4	546	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
80½	59	RevM pf4.50	6.2		6	73⅝	73	73⅝	+ ½
35	18⅜	RichCo 1.30	6.0	5	122	24⅛	21	21½	—2⅝
27	19⅛	RchMer 1.20	5.1	7	971	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
19½	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	8.2	5	32	19½	19⅜	19½	
38⅞	25⅛	RioGran 1	2.4	7	727	u43	41½	41½	+2⅛
21	13⅜	RioGr pf .80	3.6		505	u23¼	22	22	+1
27⅞	18⅝	RiteAid .65	2.4	10	429	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.3	6	23	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
33⅞	26½	Robtsn 1.90	5.9	5	10	32½	31⅞	32	— ½
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.3	9	782	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
18	14	RochG 1.48b	11.	6	139	14⅛	14	14	
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	9.9	6	80	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅜
19½	10⅛	Rockowr		6	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
56⅞	35⅜	Rockwl 2.60	4.5	8	670	u58⅞	57¼	57¼	+ ½
137¼	87	Rklnt pf4.75	3.4		2	u141	141	141	+3¾
50¼	31⅜	Rklnt pf1.35	2.6		26	u52	51½	51½	+1½
48½	33	RohmH 2	4.4	6	39	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
20	11⅛	Rohr Ind		5	1097	19¼	17½	17¾	—1⅛
31⅜	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	12	203	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
49	28⅝	Rolm s		23	143	45⅝	43⅝	44	— ⅜
4⅛	2½	Ronson			139	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
11⅞	9⅜	Roper .90	8.5	6	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
19½	13⅜	Rorer .84	4.7	10	200	18¼	17⅞	18	— ¼
72⅞	18⅝	Rosario .80a	1.1	16	1214	72½	69⅞	72½	+ ¼
47	18	Rowan .10	.2	18	135	46	44	44	—2
15⅝	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	19	30	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
80⅝	61⅜	RoylD 5.53e	7.3	3	378	76½	76⅛	76⅛	+ ½
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	3.2	10	26	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	8¾	RussTog .88	8.2	6	19	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
25⅞	15½	RyanH 1.20	5.6	7	22	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	3.9	7	154	26	25½	25⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
10½	6⅝	SCA .351	4.0	10	218	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.4	5	232	24½	23½	24	— ¼
35	15⅜	SPSTec .64	1.9	9	197	u35½	33⅞	34	— ⅜
67¼	31	Sabine .56	.9	40	12	66	65⅝	65⅝	
27⅜	9⅝	Safgdin .32	1.3	18	315	24½	23⅝	24½	
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.4	6	97	36⅛	35¼	35⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	29	61	9⅛	9	9⅛	
40½	22⅝	SJoMn 1.40	3.8	10	265	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅜	StJoLP 1.26	12.	9	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
62	36½	StLSaF 2.50	4.1	9	133	62	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
11¼	8⅞	SPaul 1.04e	11.		24	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.2	7	112	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
8	5⅜	Salant .40	5.2	10	77	7⅜	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Sambos			346	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅜	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	111	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
18⅜	12½	SJuanR 1.43t	10.	12	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
43½	16¼	Sanders .50	1.1	18	459	u44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
55½	31⅞	SantFe 2.60	5.0	7	843	51⅜	50⅝	51½	+1½
15¼	8½	SFeln pf .50	3.7		1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37⅝	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.0	63	458	37½	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	13⅛	SgtWel .88	5.0	8	21	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	SaulRE			32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	SavASlp .05e	.5	12	149	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	SavOnD .50	4.7	7	161	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅜	SavElP 1.20	11.	7	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14	11	SavE A 1.34	12.		4	11½	11½	11½	
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	4.2	4	180	17	16⅝	16⅝	
22½	19	Savin pf wi1.50	6.5		1	u23	23	23	+ ½
9¾	4⅝	Saxon		11	327	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Schaefer			20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	9	4589	35⅛	34¼	34½	— ⅜
64⅝	58⅝	SchrPl pf5.07	8.4		16	60½	60¼	60½	
13⅜	7⅜	Schlitz			393	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
101½	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.1	21	935	100⅞	99	99	—1½
45	25⅛	SclAtla s.18	.4	22	106	44⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
27¼	18	SCOA 1.08	4.4	7	15	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
7⅜	3⅝	ScotLad .05e	.7	9	190	u 7½	7¼	7⅜	
30⅜	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.7	5	49	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17	ScottF .80	3.1	9	45	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
21	15⅞	ScottP 1	5.1	6	753	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅝	Scottys .44	2.3	10	23	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.2	5	76	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
10⅝	7⅜	Scudder		20	69	10½	10½	10½	
9⅜	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	11.		118	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		22	11⅛	11	11	+ ¼
25	14⅞	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	92	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
35½	24½	SeabCL 2.20	6.2	4	1127	u36	35	35¾	+1
18⅛	10	SeaWA		10	137	13⅛	13	13	
31⅞	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.0	6	32	28¼	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
45⅜	27⅛	Seagrm 1.10	2.5	14	169	44¼	43¾	44¼	— ½
23	14⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.4	6	9	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.5	10	20	17⅞	17½	17½	
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.0	6	23	26⅜	26	26	
21⅜	11½	SearleG .52	2.5	13	930	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	17	Sears 1.28	7.5	6	3339	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ¼
9	4½	Seatrain			135	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
34⅜	25⅜	SecPac n1.80	6.0	5	355	30¼	30	30⅛	
62½	24⅝	Sedco .72	1.2	102	141	59¼	58⅝	59¼	+1
14	8	SelgLt 1.20	13.	6	18	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	SvCplnt .34	3.5	5	79	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
14½	8⅛	Shakspr .52	3.9	9	68	13½	13¼	13½	
18¼	12½	Shaklee .80	5.1	5	165	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	
43⅝	24⅛	Shapell .15	.4	5	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	9⅝	ShearL .48b	1.8	5	235	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	
61¾	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.0	9	334	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	27	ShellT s3.27t	11.	4	18	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—1¼
11⅜	7⅜	ShelGlo .70	8.2	5	36	8½	8⅜	8½	
17⅞	13	ShelG pf1.35	9.3		3	14½	14½	14½	
28⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.5	16	89	28	27⅝	28	
53½	44⅝	Shrw pf 4.40	8.8		z10	50	50	50	—1
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	43	12⅝	12½	12½	
43¼	20½	Signal 1	2.4	8	239	u43⅝	41⅞	42¼	— ⅝
38½	30⅝	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	282	35¼	35	35	— ¼
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	1.7	12	490	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.6	11	362	10	9½	10	+ ¼
15	7⅛	Singer			292	10⅝	10	10⅛	
33⅜	23⅜	Singr pf3.50	13.		29	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
13⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	3.8	14	307	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	39	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅜
75	42⅝	SmithIn 1.12	1.5	14	860	73⅜	73	73	— ⅛
65¼	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	2.5	15	913	59⅛	57⅝	57½	—1⅜
30¼	15⅝	SmithTr 1	3.6	9	125	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
22¼	18	Smucker 1.10	5.5	6	2	20	20	20	
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.1	12	97	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
10¾	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4	21	65	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
21½	16½	SooLin s1.79t	9.5	7	25	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
5¼	3⅛	SoAtlFn			23	4⅛	3⅞	4	
18	13⅜	SCrEG 1.68	12.	8	80	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
27	20½	SCrE pf2.50	11.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
21⅛	16⅜	SoJerIn 1.74	8.3	8	20	21¼	21	21	— ¼
58⅝	32⅜	Soutdwn .60	1.0	8	8	58	57⅜	57⅜	— ¼
17	12⅛	SoetBk .88	5.8	5	169	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	.8	6	39	8½	8¼	8⅜	
27⅜	23⅛	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	611	23½	d23	23¼	— ¼
14⅝	11	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	613	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
19¾	16⅜	SoInGE 1.52	8.9	7	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	31⅜	SoNRes 1.50	2.8	18	295	54⅛	53⅜	54¼	+ ½
41	33½	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	77	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
39	27	SouPac 2.60	6.7	6	1027	u39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	+ ¼
58¼	45½	SouRy 3.20	5.4	6	546	u59⅛	58⅛	59	+ ¾
29⅝	24½	SoRy pf2.60	10.		7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
35	20⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	5.8	8	48	33⅜	32½	33	+ ⅛
32	25⅛	Soutlnd .84b	2.9	8	161	28⅜	28½	28¾	+ ½
63⅞	34¼	SouRoyl s		27	69	57¼	56⅛	56½	
26	16½	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	43	23	22¼	22½	— ¼
25⅛	20⅜	SwtBsh 1.40	5.7	7	260	25	24⅜	24¼	— ¼
24	13⅜	SwtFore .40	2.2	4	232	18½	17⅞	18	— ¼
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	9.5	8	42	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	11.	8	1155	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	11½	Sparton .88	3.3	8	18	24⅝	24½	24½	
41⅞	20¼	SpectPh		20	88	39	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅞	SperHut 1	6.7	5	10	15	15	15	
57½	42⅛	Sperry 1.56	2.9	8	710	55⅛	54½	54½	— ½
19¼	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.6	5	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.5	7	354	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ¾
39⅝	27	Squibb 1.14	3.2	13	1365	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	— ¾
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	4.6	8	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
34⅜	19	Staley 1	2.9	17	304	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
30⅛	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.3	10	171	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.7	9	166	24	23¾	23½	— ⅛
18¾	10⅜	StdMotA .64	6.0	5	165	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
62⅛	44⅜	StOilCl 3.20	5.4	6	1753	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	— ¼
85⅞	53½	StOInd 3	3.6	8	524	84	83⅝	83½	+ ⅜
96	41	StOilOh 1.20	1.7	13	624	u96½	94¼	94⅛	—1¾
60½	58⅝	SOOh pf3.75	7.3		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	
12⅝	7⅜	StPacCp .60	6.0	4	33	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19½	15	Standex .80	5.2	6	69	15¼	15⅛	15⅝	
46	22⅝	StanW 1.24	3.5	8	87	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
33	26⅜	Starret 1.48	4.6	6	1	32	32	32	
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	30	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
11	8⅜	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		32	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	StaufCh s1.10	5.7	6	666	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	2.9	7	210	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Sterchi .68	6.5	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	8.8	10	53	7⅜	7½	7½	
21¾	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.2	11	445	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.2	8	62	19⅝	18½	18⅝	—1⅛
16½	13	StevenJ 1.20b	8.0	4	129	15¼	14¾	15	
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.5	8	56	34½	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅜
37⅞	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	5.1	7	46	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
12¼	9½	StokVC pf 1	9.8		z330	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
50⅜	37⅞	StoneW 2.75b	6.2	8	55	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	
29⅞	18	StonCon .60	2.5	9	151	25⅜	24	24¼	—1⅜
20⅛	14½	StopShp 1.20	7.4	4	30	16¼	16	16¼	
23⅞	13¼	StorTec s		10	938	15⅜	14⅞	15	— ⅜
30	21⅜	Storer s .72	2.5	11	393	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
17¾	12⅜	StridRit 1.08	7.9	6	23	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.3	7	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
39¾	17⅜	SubPrG 1.44	4.1	8	100	36⅛	34¾	34¾	—1
30⅜	23	SunChm s.60	2.0	6	74	30⅞	30	30¼	— ⅜
28⅞	18⅜	SunEl .60	2.5	10	304	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
72⅞	41⅜	SunCo 3	4.1	7	711	u74⅛	73⅞	74	+2
75½	43	SunC pf 2.25	2.9		30	u77⅛	76	76¾	+1⅜
25	16⅞	Sunbm 1.50	7.1	6	684	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
45¼	21⅜	Sundstr 1.20	2.9	11	227	42⅝	41½	41½	—1¼
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.4		17	103½	103½	103½	— ½
41¼	11	SunsM .40	1.2	18	1072	33⅞	32⅛	33⅛	—1⅝
24	16	SuprVal .66	3.0	9	189	22¼	21⅞	21¾	— ¼
141½	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	18	241	141	137¼	137¼	—3¼
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	254	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Supscp			25	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24	17⅛	Swank 1.40b	7.7	5	58	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Sybron 1.08	6.4	8	165	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.9		14	31	30½	30½	— ½
		— T—T—T —							
27¼	11¼	TREs 1	4.1	12	244	24⅜	23⅞	24½	— ⅜
48	33⅛	TRW 2	4.3	8	1254	47⅞	45⅞	46	—1⅜
104	73½	TRW pf 4.40	4.4		17	104	101	101	—3
87	63⅜	TRW pr4.50	5.2		61	86	85	86	—1
35⅛	19⅛	TaftBrd .76	2.3	10	28	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	2½	Talcott			29	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
12½	7⅜	Talley 1	13.	8	89	8⅜	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Talley pf 1	11.		23	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
19¼	15⅜	TampE 1.44	8.4	8	79	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	17⅜	Tandy		8	384	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		4	179	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ¼
25	10⅝	Tchncolr .72	2.8	8	366	u26¼	25	26⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	10⅞	Techulcn		14	147	16⅛	16	16	
64	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.3	13	309	63⅝	62½	62¾	—1⅛
18	7⅜	Telcom .70	4.6	5	78	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			76	5	5	5	
154½	110¼	Teledn 9.92t	7.0	5	974	145½	141⅛	142	—1⅜
25	12	Telprmt		21	363	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Telex		21	171	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41½	29¼	Tennco 2.48	6.1	8	1803	39⅜	39	39⅛	
88¼	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	9.6		3	77	77	77	—1
42	15⅛	Teradyn		19	224	41⅞	40	40¼	—1
22⅜	8¼	Tesoro		5	2805	22⅜	20⅜	20⅞	—1⅜
38⅜	26½	Tesor pf2.16	6.0		319	38½	35⅜	36	—2
33½	23⅜	Texaco 2.16	6.5	6	7842	u33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	36	TexCm 1.60	3.4	8	377	u46½	45½	46½	+1¼
69⅜	37⅛	TexEst 2.70	4.0	10	108	68⅛	67½	67⅛	— ½
27⅞	23⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.8		13	24½	24½	24½	
28⅜	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		5	26⅜	26½	26½	
34	22⅜	TexGT s1.46	5.1	8	105	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
24⅜	16¼	Texlnd .60	2.5	6	98	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
101	78	TexInst 2	2.1	13	675	97½	95½	95⅝	— ⅞
21⅜	7⅜	TexInt			1184	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	30	TexOGs s.24	.7	15	1338	36⅜	34⅝	36	+1⅛
104	45⅜	TxPcLd .45e	.4	31	35	u110	104½	110	+6
20⅛	16⅜	TexUtil 1.64	9.6	7	1581	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
50¼	21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	2.6	16	939	47⅞	45	45⅛	—2
79⅜	39⅛	Texgif pf 3	4.1		31	75⅜	72½	72½	—2
9⅜	3⅛	Texfi Ind			67	4⅛	4	4	
29⅞	22⅜	Textron 1.80	6.3	6	429	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	6.6		3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
26¼	20⅛	Textr pf1.40	5.5		2	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
55⅞	30½	Thiokol 1.55	2.9	8	135	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅜
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	28	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
13⅜	8⅝	Thomln .56b	5.0	5	12	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
29½	20⅛	ThmJW 1.80	6.1	7	14	u29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	10⅛	Thrifty .66	5.1	9	52	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
35½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.7	13	46	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
27¾	16½	Tigerlnt .80	3.6	5	205	22½	22	22	+ ½
52⅝	35⅜	Timeln 1.66	3.3	10	345	50¼	49	49⅛	— ⅛
37½	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.4		17	36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
38⅛	28	TimesM 1.44	3.7	8	228	u39	37⅞	39	+1⅜
63⅞	48⅛	Timkn 3a	5.5	6	44	56¼	55	55	—1½
43	27⅜	ToddSh		7	293	43	41⅝	41⅞	
25⅞	15	Tokheim .70	3.3	10	130	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ½
23⅞	17⅛	TolEdis 2.20	12.	7	68	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	12.		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	TonkaCp		22	31	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
11¾	8½	ToolRol .40b	4.6	6	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	18½	ToroCo .88	4.5	6	45	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	18⅞	ToyRUs n		12	269	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
34	15⅞	Tracor s .40	1.3	12	514	33	31⅜	31⅜	—1
23½	16¼	Trane s 1.04	5.1	10	115	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ½
36	28½	TranUn 2.36	6.9	8	191	35⅛	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		9	301	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
7⅞	4	TW Cp wt			187	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ½
21¼	15⅜	TWC pf 2	12.		27	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	TWC pf 1.90	14.		18	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅞	TWC pf 2.66	11.		21	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	16	Transm 1.12	6.5	5	891	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17	TranInc 2.04	11.		27	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	21	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	493	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
53¼	50⅛	Transco pf3.87	5.8		135	u53⅞	53	53	
14½	6⅝	Transcn .60	7.7	9	25	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
79¼	60	TrGP pf6.45	11.		z50	62	62	62	+ 1½
18½	10⅜	TrnsOh .48b	3.3	3	16	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
26⅜	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.0	5	68	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	33	Travlrs 2.48	5.9	5	429	42¼	42⅜	42⅜	
21¼	16⅜	TriCon 2.14e	10.		196	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
29¼	24⅜	TriCn pf2.50	10.		7	25	24¾	24¾	
4	2⅞	TriSoM		5	72	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅞	Triaind .35r	4.2	6	16	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24	15⅞	TriaPc 1	4.2	9	65	23⅞	23	23¾	+ ½
16½	7½	Trico .18	1.2	16	156	16	15½	15½	— ½
26	16⅛	Trintyln s.60	2.3	13	488	u26¼	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
17½	13	TucsEP 1.42	11.	6	774	13⅛	d12⅞	13	
49	31½	TCFox 1.40a	2.9	8	216	49	48	48⅞	— ⅜
22½	17⅜	TwinDs 1	4.7	6	96	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
33⅛	16¼	TycoLab 1	3.0	8	585	u34⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ½
18	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	172	17	16⅜	16⅜	
54⅛	30⅛	Tymshr		17	130	51⅝	51	51	— ½
		— U—U—U —							
34¼	20⅛	UAL 1	4.4		528	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	+ ½
28⅛	17½	UGI 1.64	5.9	9	38	28	27⅝	27⅞	
28⅜	22⅜	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z130	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ½
18½	12	UMC 1.20	8.3	6	109	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
3½	2½	UMET Tr			1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29¼	16⅛	UNCRes .50	1.9	7	280	27⅜	26½	26½	—1
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		6	202	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	6.5	5	31	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
67¼	56⅜	UnlNV 4.27e	7.1	5	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
52½	41¼	UComp 2.60	5.7	8	429	46⅝	46	46	— ½
46	35	UnCarb 3	6.8	5	1471	45	43½	43⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	8¼	UnComr .20	2.0		28	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnionCo .32t	4.6	7	132	7¼	6⅞	7	
14¾	11⅛	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	285	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
79	61½	UnEl pfH 8	13.		1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
49⅛	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.6	9	1702	u50½	49⅛	50⅛	+1½
78½	53¼	UPacC 2.80	3.7	10	580	76⅜	75⅝	75⅜	+ ⅜
27¼	18¼	UPac pf .47	1.8		2	26	26	26	+1
8⅛	3½	Uniroyal			526	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	
64⅜	32⅜	Unirysl pf			z1720	33⅜	33	33	— ½
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	1.9	7	117	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
67⅜	35½	UEnRs 2.48	3.9	8	48	64⅝	63⅞	64	— ¼
30⅜	18½	UnGrty .16	.7	8	48	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ½
25⅜	20¼	Ullium 2.68	12.	6	44	22⅛	22	22¼	
21½	16½	Ullla pf 2.20	12.		z400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	13½	UnitInd .90b	3.4	9	82	u26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	10⅛	Unitln pf.42	2.0		2	u21½	21½	21½	+1½
19⅛	10⅜	Unitinn .22	1.2	7	119	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	9.8	4	22	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	5	UnMM n			106	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
6½	1⅜	UnPkMn			376	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	— ⅜
32⅜	22⅜	UnRelo s.80a	2.5	5	43	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
20½	14⅛	USFaS 1.82e	9.5		59	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
12½	6½	USAir		3	202	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
41⅛	31	USFld 2.40	6.3	5	135	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅜
37⅜	26⅜	USGyps 2.40	7.1	4	64	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞	
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	6.2		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
16¾	9	USHom .52	3.2	4	404	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	
10½	7⅜	USInd .76	8.4	5	99	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLease .52	3.3	6	954	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	US Rty			22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.0	5	48	18⅜	18½	18½	
26⅛	16¼	USSteel 1.60	8.0	5	1510	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	29½	USTobc 1.84	6.1	9	19	30¼	29¾	30	
50	35¼	UnTech 2.20	4.5	8	1582	49¾	48⅝	48⅞	— ½
217	156¾	UTch pf 8	3.8		1	212	212	212	
132	99	UTch pf7.32	5.6		110	132	130	130	—1½
64	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.2		270	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	23	UTch pf2.55	9.9		101	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	16¾	UnlTel 1.52	8.8	6	666	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
37½	16⅜	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	39	34⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Univar .56	4.0	7	71	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ½
21	13	UnivFd .96	7.0	9	x17	13⅞	13½	13¾	
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	7.1	6	33	17⅜	16½	17	— ¼
49⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.5	10	358	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
28	20⅛	USLIFE .48	2.8	6	202	24⅜	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	8⅛	UsllfeFd .96a	11.		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅝	16¼	UtoPL 1.76	11.	8	237	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ½
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		13	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	UtPL pf2.04	11.		6	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
22	16¾	VF Cp 1.60	7.6	6	117	21	20⅞	21	
39	17½	VSI Cp .72	2.1	9	79	34⅞	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅛	Valero n			1692	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ½
9	5¼	Valley In .40	5.4	14	279	7½	6⅞	7⅛	
14¾	11⅛	VanDrn 1	7.3	5	17	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
32¼	14⅞	Varlan .40	1.4	25	323	29¼	28½	28⅝	— ¼
15½	7¼	Varo .40	2.9	11	693	15⅛	14	14	—1
44½	17½	Veeco .60	1.4	14	64	44	42⅜	42¾	—1¼
6¾	4¼	Vendo			9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	VestSe 1.36e	13.		30	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	25½	Viacom .32	.7	19	70	u44⅛	42⅜	43	— ⅞
14¾	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	7	1984	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
79	59	VaEP pf7.72	13.		z100	60½	60½	60½	
95	68⅞	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z10	69¼	69¼	69¼	—1
99⅝	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z70	76⅜	76	76⅛	+ ½
28⅝	21⅜	VaEP pf2.90	13.		6	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
78⅜	60	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		z100	61	60⅝	61	— ½
75¼	54	VaEP pf7.20	13.		z100	57	57	57	+ ½
77	53½	VaEP pf7.45	13.		z100	59	59	59	—1½
29⅝	11⅛	Vornado .60	2.5	33	75	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ½
15⅝	10⅝	Vulclnc .75	6.2	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37	30½	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	24	34	33¼	33½	— ½
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅝	Wabash .60	4.3	4	36	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.8	7	78	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	WachRty		45	39	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
36¼	22½	WalMrt .30	.9	14	45	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
35¼	24½	Walgrn 1.50	4.3	7	39	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
65⅜	33	WlkrH pf1.60a		10	69	63⅝	62½	62½	—1½
32½	23⅛	WlkrH wi			126	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
30⅜	22⅜	WallBus 1	3.3	8	7	30¼	30	30	— ¼
28⅞	20¼	WalMu 1.60	6.3	4	27	26	25	25½	— ¼
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm 1.80	6.0	6	130	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
11⅜	9½	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z10	10	10	10	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	WardFd		9	24	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13	8⅜	Warnaco .35r	2.9	4	53	12¼	12	12⅛	
80	21⅜	WarnS 1.80	2.3	12	11	77	76⅞	76¼	— ⅛
55½	32⅜	WmComs 1	1.9	10	374	53	51⅜	52	—1
26½	17⅞	WarnrL 1.32	6.2	10	3216	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
27½	21⅜	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	23	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
39	23½	WshNat 1.40	4.9	6	37	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	19	WshWt 2.08	10.	8	56	20½	19⅞	20	— ¼
47	27⅛	WasteM .70	1.6	15	49	44	43¾	44	
36⅜	16¾	WatkinJ .40	1.2	20	233	33⅜	32¼	33½	+1¼
6¾	4⅛	WavGas			32	5¾	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	WayG pf1.60	11.		8	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	WeanUn .20	3.4	28	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	10⅛	WebbD .20	1.5	12	225	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22⅜	WeisMk s.88	3.5	8	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	25⅜	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	1646	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
17⅞	11⅝	WelFM 1.35e	9.1	8	40	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
48⅝	37½	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z100	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
37½	27¼	WPIPe 2.80	8.3	6	48	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅜	WstctT a.80			35	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	3.9	5	1144	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.8		33	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
35	23⅛	WnBnc 1.64	5.0	6	248	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
40½	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	21	226	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
33⅜	24⅜	WnCo pf2.12	6.6		3	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
67⅜	36	WPocl 23.75e	2.6	4	94	38¼	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	6.0		330	24	23¼	23½	— ½
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	9.0		11	51	50	51	+ ¼
11	8⅛	WUn dpf1.18	13.		33	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf2.56	13.		8	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
25	16½	WestgEl .97	4.1	7	2315	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
46	39	Wstg pf 3.80	9.5		z60	40	40	40	— ½
35⅝	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.3	8	117	u35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
37½	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	3.6	9	1536	u37⅜	35⅝	36⅞	—1⅜
48⅝	37⅜	Weyr pf2.80	5.8		69	48⅝	48	48	— ½
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.0	10	68	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅝	WheelPlt 1e	5.1	1	38	21	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
50	42⅛	WhelPlt pf6	14.		z210	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.6	7	47	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
27⅜	18¾	WhitC 1.40	5.4	6	57	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
42⅜	32	WhitC pfC 3	9.0		8	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	WhiteMt		4	3079	u 8⅛	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
22⅜	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.7	6	629	22	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜
17¼	13⅝	Wickes 1.04	6.6	5	93	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Wiebldt .44	5.0	12	46	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ½
34¼	16⅝	Williams 1.10	3.5	19	1259	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
14¾	7⅛	WilshrO .14b	1.1	45	147	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.4	8	40	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Winnbgo		125	320	2½	1⅞	2½	
11⅞	7	WinterJ 1	14.	16	40	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
27	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	229	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z450	84	82½	82½	— ½
25⅛	19¼	WisGas 2.04	9.7	6	48	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
27½	22½	WisG pf2.55	10.		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	23	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16	WiscPS 1.72	11.	6	22	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
33	20¼	Witco 1.40	4.3	7	116	32⅞	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
14¼	10	WittrR .80	6.0	5	102	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	8⅞	WolvrW .44	3.6	6	102	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Womelc .66	3.1	10	107	21⅞	20¾	21⅛	— ½
42	25½	WoodPt .48	1.2	20	195	41⅞	40⅜	40⅝	— ½
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.6	5	231	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅞	WorldAir		6	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
80	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.7	8	18	78⅝	77½	78⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	8	Wurltzr .48	5.6	15	6	8½	8¼	8½	
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain .80	2.8	15	147	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7½	WyleLb s.40	2.9	8	225	13⅝	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	Wyly		15	253	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅝	52¾	Xerox 2.40	3.8	10	1815	64⅛	63½	63⅞	+ ¾
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .64	2.9	4	87	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	14⅛	Yatess .20	.7	8	107	31⅜	29⅜	29¾	—1½
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.9	7	69	23½	22	22	—1⅜
20	12½	ZalepfA .80	4.2		2	19	19	19	— ½
29⅜	12	Zapata .48	1.7	12	747	29	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅜	ZayreCp		4	73	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	5.6	9	802	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	14	ZeroCp .48	2.1	9	13	23⅛	23⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Zurnind .80	4.1	7	498	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜

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Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
bitPrce	$21⅜	21⅛	21½	
cklands	$16½	16½	16½	
znico E	$14½	12¼	12¼	—1½
ra Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
ta Gas A	$25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
ta Nat	$69	69	69	
go Cent	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
idres W A	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
gus C pr	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
bestos	$37	36¾	36¾	
co A	$20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
? Con	$38⅛	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
ink N S	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
ston B	$14	13½	14	
th Cop	$24	23½	23½	
alor Res	$20	19½	19½	
amalea	$20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
enda M	$41	39	41	+1½
CFP	$27⅜	26½	27¾	+1¼
C Phone	$17¼	17	17	
unswk	$14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ½
udd Can	$8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
E	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
d Frv	$26⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ½
l Pow A	$50	49	49⅛	— ⅜
mflo	$24	22⅜	23⅛	+ ½
Nor West	$18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
Packrs	$34½	34	34½	+ ½
n Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
n Trust	$22⅛	22	22	— ¼
Tung	$27⅜	27⅛	27½	+ ½
Cablesy A	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
n Cel	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
E	$30	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
Bk Com	$28	27½	27½	— ½
Inve	$42⅝	41⅜	42⅛	+ ⅞
n Tire A	$27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
Jillies	$20⅜	20¼	20¼	
ndel Oil	$67	67	67	+1½
ro	$19¼	18	19¼	+1¼
sslar	$12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
lanese	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
erokee	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
n Distrb	$9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
ns Gas	$28¼	27	27	— 1
n Fordy	370	365	365	+ 5
nwest	$8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
seka R	$17	14⅞	16⅞	+2⅛
olgml	$7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
sh Intl	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
prus	$26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅜
ar Res	$16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
on Dev	$14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
nison	$41½	39½	41	+1⅜
ckson	$14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Bridge	$16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
fasco A	$38⅜	37½	38	+ ¼
m Store	$19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Pont A	$30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
lex L A	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
ckham A	450	430	450	—20
ico	$10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
lcon C	$14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
rg Nik A	$117	109¾	117	+8½
d Ind A	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
ancona	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
aser	$19	18½	19	+ ½
A Res	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Distrb A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Distrb w	220	200	220	
raltar	$14⅜	12⅛	14½	+1⅝
odyear	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
aff G	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
anduc	420	355	400	+55
Forest	$54⅝	53½	54¼	— ¼
yhnd	$26½	26⅜	26½	+ ½
Group A	435	435	435	
rd Crp A	285	275	280	
wker	$16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
yes D	$9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
lav Co	$26⅛	26¼	26½	+ ¼
:	$12¼	11⅞	12	
ol	$13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
lis	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ¼
and Gas	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
Mogul	$8	8	8	— ⅛
ar Pipe	$19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
Grp A	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
co	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
nack	$11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
iser Re	$34⅜	33¾	33¾	— ½
m Kolla	$7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Jsey H	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
rr Add	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
oalt A	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
o Min	$50	49	49	— 2
cana	$13½	12⅞	13	
nt Cem	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Lac	$9¼	8	8	—1¼
Co A	400	395	400	+20
Co B	400	390	390	—10
CC	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
lan H A	$23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Ltd	$29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
Graw H	$9	9	9	
Mirtle	410	365	380	— 5
el Corp	$21½	20½	21⅛	+ ⅞
lson A	$26	25½	25⅞	
lson B	$24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
ore	$37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
rphy	$26½	25⅜	26½	+ ⅞
ando	$28½	27	27⅞	+1⅜
cen	$37⅛	36¼	36⅜	
asco W	$51⅜	50½	50½	+ ½
wood P	$16⅞	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
lot B	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
awa A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
mour A	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
nCon P	$66	65⅞	66	+ ⅛
nbina	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
rofina	$47⅞	47	47⅞	— ⅛
ria Oils	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
e Point	$35⅛	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
ce G	385	370	375	
cer	$60	58¾	60	+ 2
n	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
path	$14	13⅞	14	
Stenhs A	$8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2512	Reichhold	$15¼	14¾	15	
75930	Revnu Prp	179	171	175	— 1
939	Roman	$52	50½	52	+1½
1150	Rothman	$20⅜	20	20	— ½
66436	Sceptre	$11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
436	Scotts A	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22859	Shell Can	$33⅜	32½	33⅛	— ¼
104231	Sherritt	$18¼	17	17⅞	+ 1
105	Sigma	$52	52	52	+ 1
1119	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1200	Slater Stl	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
3750	Southm	$29¾	29¼	29½	+ ½
700	St Brodcst	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
38510	Stelco A	$28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
4761	Steep R	430	420	420	
15290	Sulpetro B	$18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
225	Suncor pr	$27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
1300	Tara	$15	15	15	
8170	Teck Cor A	$33	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅛
83877	Teck Cor B	$31⅜	30	30½	+ ⅛
4950	Teledyne	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9798	Tex Can	$82	81	81¼	+ ⅜
6442	Thom N A	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
20584	Tor Dm Bk	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
850	Torstar B	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
3102	Traders A	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
19170	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
32360	TrCan PL	$27¼	25	25½	+ ½
22357	Turbo Cl B	$18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
43456	UGas A	$12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
33135	Union Oil	$45¾	42	45¼	+3¾
37593	Un Asbstos	$7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
10150	U Keno	$50¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
22850	U Siscoe	$13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
503	Un Carbid	$31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
300	Van Der	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
3350	Versit Cor	$24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
3700	Vestgron	$16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
2480	Weldwod	$22½	22	22¼	— ¼
26025	West Mine	$17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
300	Westnhse	$36	36	36	+ ½
13485	Weston	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
440	Woodwd A	$24⅞	24½	24½	
9623	Yk Bear	$12½	12	12½	+ ⅜

Total sales 13,550,066 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 21, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1953	AlgomaSt	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
8209	Bnk Mont	$26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
1177	Con Cmt	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
5100	Cdn Ind	$29	29	29	
55	CanSo Ry	$55	55	55	
2405	Con Bath	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
8040	Dom TxtA	$15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
1700	FCA Inl	299	299	299	+8
9450	Power Cp	$17⅞	16¾	16¾	—1⅛
400	RollandA	$ 9	9	9	+ ⅛
6145	Royal Bk	$44⅛	43¾	44	+ ⅜
2566	RoyTrstco	$14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
100	Steinbrg A	$24	24	24	+1
100	Zellers	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	

Total Sales 1,934,785 shares.

Canadian Indexes

January 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	342.61	351.69
Toronto	1920.7	1973.20

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the Jan. 22, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9115	4.361	110.32 *	47.085 *	0.2366	—	6.795 *	119.27 *	35.30 *
Brussels (a)	28.125	64.20	16.246	6.935	3.48445 *	14.72075	—	17.567	5.198
Frankfurt	1.7317	3.9478	—	42.68 *	2.145 x	90.65 *	6.157 *	108.04 *	32.00 *
London (b)	2.274	—	3.943	9.591	1,837	4.3525	64.05	3.6485	12.329
Milan	807.30	1,842.30	466.18	199.00	—	422.56	28.691	503.34	149.20
New York	—	2.2750	1.7352	4.0608	808.05z	1.9125	28.17	1.6093	5.4115
Paris	4.06225	9.2565	234.25 *	—	5.0245 x	212.3 *	14.4245 *	253.15 *	74.97 *
Zurich	1.60725	3.6575	92.7545 *	39.57525 *	0.19905	84.0722 *	5.71465 *	—	29.70065 *
ECU	1.43909	0.63118	2.49323	5.83983	1,161.71	2.75082	40.496	2.30974	7.78908

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.86 ; Canadian $: 1.1584 ; Danish krone: 4.4092 ; Escudo: 8.135 ; Fin. mark: 2.69 ; Hong Kong $: 4.805 ; Irish £: 1.0667 ; Israeli £: 36.27 ; Kuwaiti dinar : 0.272052; Norw. krone: 4.9205 ; Peseta: 66.07 ; Saudi Riyal : 3.360515; Schilling: 12.42 ; Singapore $: 2.151 ; Swedish krona: 4.1565 ; U.A.E. dirham : 3.742531; Yen: 239.20.

£ Sterling: 2.2795 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 22, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	88	89
Argentina 9⅜-84	86½	87½
Ashland 7½-82	93¼	94¼
Australia 8⅝-91	80	81
Australia 8½-92	76	77
Avco 10¼-87	80	82
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85	86
Barclays 8½-92	79½	80½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	82	83
Bell Can 7⅝-87	79¾	80¾
Beneficial 9⅜-87	87	88
BFCE 8⅜-83	91½	92½
Canpac 9⅜-89	86¾	87¾
Carter H.H. 9⅜-86	87½	88½
Cdn NatIR 8⅝-86	82	83
Charbongs 8⅝-81	94½	95½
CNT 9½-86	88	89
Comalco 10¼-91	88½	89½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	78¼	79¼
Continental 9⅝-86	87½	88½
Dome Pet. 10-94	84½	85½
Dominion 10¼-84	92½	93¼
Dow Chem. 9⅜-94	85	86
DSM 8¾-88	82¾	83¾
E E C 8¼-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	84½	85½
E C S 9-93	84½	85½
E C S 8⅝-97	75¼	76¼
EdF 9⅝-86	90	91
E I B 8-84	86	87
E I B 8⅝-93	76½	77½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87	88
Eurofima 8½-83	91¾	92¾
E D C 9⅝-84	91¾	92¾
Finland 9½-86	87	88
Genstar 10-89	85¾	86¾
GMAC 9¾-86	86¾	87¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	80¾	81¾
Gould 9⅝-85	90⅜	91⅜
GTE 9⅞-89	87¾	88¾
GulfWest 9⅞-84	85½	87½
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	85½	86½
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	84¾	85¾
Kennecott 9½-86	84½	85½
Kidde W. 8½-85	83¼	84¼
Kockums 8-83	90	91
Manitoba 8⅜-83	90	91
Manitoba 9½-89	84	85
Michelin 10-94	86¼	87¼
Midid Intl 8⅜-86	90	91
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	90⅜	91⅜
NBrunswick 9-83	91	92
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	83½	84½
Newfoundld 10-94	85⅝	86⅝
NZealand 8½-83	85¾	86¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	79½	80½
Norway 9½-84	91	92
NScotia 9⅜-89	85¾	86¾
Occidental 10¼-84	92¼	93¼
Ontario Hyd 8-87	79¾	80¾
Penney JC 8½-83	89½	90½
Pennwalt 9⅜-84	91	92
Pepsico 9¼-84	99¾	91¾
Portland 10-84	91½	92½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	83½	84½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	76¼	77¼
Saabscania 8½-89	78½	79½
Shell 8-86	85¼	86¼
Shell 7½-87	80¼	81¼
Stind 8⅝-88	85½	86½
StatOil 9⅜-89	86½	87½
Sweden 9⅜-84	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	88¾	89¾
Unilever 9¼-87	86½	87½
UnOil 7½-87	85½	86½
UnBis 9-89	82	83
Utah 8-87	86½	87½
Vwagen 7¾-87	78¼	79¼
Warner L. 9-84	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	71½	73½
BBC 4½-93	89½	91½
Beatrice 6¾-91	90½	92½
Beatrice 4½-92	77	79
Beecham 6¾-92	100	101½
Boots 6¾-93	101½	102½
Borden 6⅞-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	76	78
BroadHale 4⅜-87	67	69
Canon 6⅞-94	102	103½
Carnation 4-88	66	68
CIBA G. 4-94	85½	87½
Coke Bott. 6⅞-93	75	77
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	132½	134½
Cr Suisse 4⅜-93	110½	112
Cummint 6¼-86	76½	78½
Dartind 4⅜-87	71½	73½
EastKodak 4½-88	75	77
Ford 6-86	77½	79½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8⅞-94	119	121
GenElec 4¼-87	78½	80½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4⅝-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	96	98
Honda 5½-89	105	106½
Honneywell 6-86	86½	88½
ICI 6¾-97	102½	104½
INA 6-97	102½	104½
ISE 6¼-89	84½	86½
ITT 4⅝-87	67½	69½
Lear 8-89	109	110½
MorganJP 4¼-87	85	87
Nabisco 5¾-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	106	108
PenneyJC 4½-87	67½	69½
RCA 5-88	69½	71½
Revlon 4⅝-87	104	106
Sperry 4¼-88	105½	107½
Squibb 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	80½	82½
Texas 7½-93	74½	76½
Tyco 8½-88	150	152
UBS 5-89	111½	113½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	92½
WarnLamb 4½-87	70½	72½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	70	72

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	98.506	79.776
Previous	98.712	80.258

TENDER NOTICE

FOR THE SUPPLY & INSTALLATION OF ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

Thursday, March 20, 1980, the General Management for Tenders will evaluate tenders for the supply and installation of:

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

The Specific Conditions of Contract may be withdrawn during office hours at the "Bureau des Adjudications," Technical Department, "Direction Générale des Télégraphes et Téléphones," second floor, Building of the "Direction Générale de la Jeunesse & du Sport," Avenue SAMI EL SOLH, BEIRUT.

Offers must be addressed to the "Direction Générale des Adjudications," Rue Bordeaux, Building HAJE BEYDOUN, by registered mail, or remitted in person, before noon of the last working day, preceding the Auction date.

It is recommended that offers be submitted at least one week before the above date.

"Le Directeur Général des
Télégraphes & Téléphones"
REMI CHAMI

New Issue
January 23, 1980

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

DM 250,000,000
7½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1980/1985

Offering Price: 99¾%
Interest: 7½% p.a., payable on January 15 of each year
Maturity: January 15, 1985
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — **Hambros Bank** Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — **Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)** Limited

Bergen Bank — **Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse** — **Den norske Creditbank**

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Andresens Bank A/S
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
James Capel & Co.
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Crédit Lyonnais
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuwait International Investment Co.s.a.k.
Lazard Frères et Cie
Merck, Finck & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Norse Securities A/S
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Salomon Brothers International
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Norway Limited
J. Vontobel & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banca del Gottardo
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Citicorp International Group
Crédit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Frères & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Stanley International
Nomura Europe N.V.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
PKbanken Investments Limited
Rothschild Bank AG
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Rothschild
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Delbrück & Co.
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
European Banking Company Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich
Orion Bank Limited
Postipankki
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Chicago Futures

January 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.44	4.51½	4.42	4.50½	+.04
May	4.49	4.59	4.49	4.58¾	+.06
Jul	4.60	4.67½	4.57½	4.65	+.03¾
Sep	4.70½	4.80	4.69	4.78	+.05
Dec	4.88	4.97	4.87	4.95¼	+.04
Mar	5.05½	5.15	5.04	5.11	+.05

Sales Mon. 18,403.
Total open interest Mon. 48,946, off 602 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.70¾	2.72¾	2.69¼	2.70½	—.00¾
May	2.82¾	2.85½	2.82¼	2.83½	—.00¾
Jul	2.91	2.93½	2.90	2.91¾	—.01
Sep	3.00½	3.01	2.98½	2.99½	—.01¼
Dec	3.06½	3.09¼	3.06	3.07½	—.01
Mar	3.18	3.20½	3.17½	3.19½	—.01

Sales Mon. 32,657.
Total open interest Mon. 161,506, up 908 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.49	6.49	6.42	6.48½	—.00½
Mar	6.61	6.64	6.55½	6.58½	—.04
May	6.80	6.86	6.77½	6.81½	—.02¼
Jul	7.01	7.05	6.97½	7.01½	—.02¾
Aug	7.08½	7.14	7.07	7.11	—.01
Sep	7.16½	7.20½	7.14½	7.16½	—.04
Nov	7.27½	7.32	7.25½	7.27¾	—.03½
Jan	7.44½	7.49	7.43½	7.45	—.04

Sales Mon. 27,386.
Total open interest Mon. 104,346, off 264 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton				
Jan	185.50 185.50	182.50	184.00	—3.00
Mar	185.50 186.50	184.00	185.90	— .50
May	188.50 190.50	187.90	189.70	— .20
Jul	193.00 194.90	192.30	194.40	+ .20
Aug	195.50 197.00	195.00	196.20	— .30
Sep	198.50 199.50	197.50	198.80	—1.20
Oct	200.50 201.50	200.00	201.50	—1.00
Dec	203.00 204.50	202.50	204.50	.
Jan	. .	.	205.30	— .20
Mar	206.00 206.70	206.00	206.70	— .30

Sales Mon. 7,481.
Total open interest Mon. 48,619, off 251 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs				
Jan	23.40 23.45	23.30	23.36	— .24
Mar	23.80 23.89	23.66	23.69	— .32
May	24.30 24.30	24.06	24.08	— .35
Jul	24.65 24.65	24.41	24.47	— .30
Aug	24.85 24.85	24.65	24.65	— .35
Sep	25.05 25.05	24.90	24.90	— .30
Oct	25.25 25.35	25.10	25.10	— .33
Dec	25.70 25.70	25.45	25.45	— .37
Jan	25.50 25.50	25.50	25.50	— .35
Mar	26.00 26.00	25.80	25.80	— .45

Sales Mon. 8,010.
Total open interest Mon. 62,119, up 936 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.				
Mar	1.44 1.45	1.43½	1.44¾	—.00¼
May	1.54 1.55	1.53¼	1.54½	—.00½
Jul	1.63 1.63½	1.62½	1.63¼	—.00¼
Sep	. .	.	1.69½	—.00½
Dec	1.78½ 1.80	1.78½	1.79½	—.00½

Sales Mon. 399.
Total open interest Mon. 4,742, up 24 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Feb	63.50 64.45	62.70	64.45	—1.50
Apr	67.00 67.50	65.67	67.20	+ .77
Jun	69.30 69.75	67.70	69.50	+ .53
Aug	68.90 69.60	67.40	69.32	+ .42
Oct	68.00 68.65	66.50	68.40	+ .85
Dec	69.10 69.95	67.70	69.37	+ .57

Est. sales 32,031; sales Mon. 2,206.
Total open interest Mon. 60,027, up 310 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	79.40 80.40	78.22	79.80	+ .08
Apr	80.30 81.20	78.67	80.67	+ .50

U.S. Commodity Prices

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
May	80.50 81.30	79.17	80.95	+ .28
Aug	80.10 81.20	78.92	80.55	+ .13
Sep	79.20 80.20	78.00	79.90	+ .40
Oct	78.75 79.70	77.50	79.50	+ .50
Nov	79.40 80.00	78.50	79.95	+ .55

Est. sales 5,379; sales Mon. 2,206.
Total open interest Mon. 14,288, up 21 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.				
Feb	40.55 41.20	39.60	41.10	+ .90
Apr	39.25 40.50	37.90	40.22	+1.00
Jun	42.10 43.20	41.10	43.05	+ .97
Jul	43.15 44.10	42.20	44.10	+ .98
Aug	42.20 43.15	41.75	43.00	+ .75
Oct	41.80 42.15	40.90	42.15	+ .55
Dec	43.60 44.45	43.52	44.30	+ .20
Feb	45.80 46.05	45.30	46.05	+ .08
Apr	45.50 45.75	45.30	45.75	— .20

Est. sales 8,355; sales Mon. 6,285.
Total open interest Mon. 25,290, up 603 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Feb	40.60 42.05	39.02	41.95	+1.90
Mar	41.20 42.75	39.75	42.60	+1.75
May	42.75 44.37	41.55	44.32	+1.95
Jul	44.70 46.05	43.30	46.00	+1.80
Aug	43.70 45.65	43.05	45.65	+2.00
Feb	51.00 53.00	51.00	53.00	+1.75

Est. sales 9,282; sales Mon. 8,478.
Total open interest Mon. 26,906, off 48 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb				
Jan	. .	.	44.20	+ .50
Feb	43.80 43.85	43.80	43.85	+ .80
Mar	43.17 43.17	43.15	43.17	— .03
Apr	43.20 43.75	43.20	43.75	— .05

Sales Mon. 10.
Total open interest Mon. 516, off 7 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.				
Jan	49.50 49.50	49.50	49.50	+1.00
Feb	. .	.	50.00	.
Mar	. .	.	54.35	.
Apr	. .	.	49.50	.
May	. .	.	44.40	.

Est. sales 1; sales Mon. 4.
Total open interest Mon. 89, up 5 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.				
Mar	229.00 233.30	224.00	233.30	+5.00
May	234.80 240.00	231.20	239.10	+2.90
Jul	237.00 242.00	234.60	240.60	+1.00
Sep	237.00 239.70	232.50	237.50	.
Nov	234.00 235.00	230.00	230.50	—4.30

Est. sales 5,166; sales Mon. 2,855.
Total open interest Mon. 10,177, up 69 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.				
Jan	194.00 194.00	191.00	193.50	— .80
Mar	197.80 199.00	194.50	197.50	— .80
May	201.50 202.70	197.50	201.50	—1.00
Jul	204.50 206.20	201.50	206.00	— .80
Sep	207.00 210.00	205.20	208.50	— .50
Nov	207.50 209.00	205.20	208.20	+ .20
Jan	209.00 213.00	209.00	213.00	+1.50
Mar	214.00 219.00	213.00	217.50	+3.50

Sales Mon. 657.
Total open interest Mon. 3,313, up 86 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.				
Mar	88.50 88.62	88.36	88.57	+.25
Jun	89.58 89.71	89.37	89.66	+.28
Sep	90.28 90.40	90.14	90.26	+.15
Dec	90.61 90.76	90.50	90.65	+.15
Mar	90.81 91.00	90.73	90.89	+.15
Jun	90.81 91.00	90.76	90.89	+.16
Sep	90.98 91.00	90.89	90.89	+.17
Dec	90.98 90.98	90.87	90.87	+.19

Est. sales 10,792; sales Mon. 11,708.
Total open interest Mon. 37,536, off 75 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)				
Mar	75-27 76-10	75-24	76-06	+25
Jun	76-10 76-18	75-31	76-13	+21
Sep	76-20 77-03	76-20	76-30	+22
Dec	77-01 77-18	77-00	77-15	+25
Mar	77-06 77-24	77-06	77-23	+24
Jun	77-06 77-21	77-06	77-21	+25
Sep	77-08 77-15	77-03	77-15	+26
Dec	77-00 77-09	77-00	77-09	+27
Mar	76-26 77-03	76-26	77-03	+26
Jun	76-25 76-29	76-23	76-29	+25
Sep	76-19 76-23	76-18	76-23	+24

Sales Mon. 10,141.
Total open interest Mon. 75,659, off 1,892 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)				
Mar	87.26 87.49	87.19	87.49	+ .34
Jun	88.40 88.53	88.29	88.53	+ .23
Sep	89.00 89.17	88.85	89.17	+ .20
Dec	. .	.	89.60	+ .05
Mar	. .	.	89.65	+ .08

Sales Mon. 64.
Total open interest Mon. 484, off 2 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)				
Mar	77-02 77-20	77-02	77-17	+25
Jun	77-27 78-10	77-23	77-06	+27
Sep	78-18 78-28	78-14	78-28	+27
Dec	79-07 79-16	79-00	79-12	+24
Mar	79-18 79-25	79-14	79-24	+26
Jun	79-25 79-26	79-15	79-24	+25
Sep	79-25 79-26	79-15	79-24	+25
Dec	79-06 79-22	79-06	79-22	+28
Mar	79-15 79-18	79-12	79-18	+27
Jun	79-10 79-17	79-10	79-17	+28
Sep	79-08 79-15	79-08	79-15	+29

Sales Mon. 19,162.
Total open interest Mon. 77,746, off 1,147 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.				
Mar	.8640 .8649	.8635	.8640	+16
Jun	.8650 .8670	.8650	.8664	+22
Sep	.8670 .8690	.8670	.8688	+28
Dec	.8690 .8690	.8685	.8685	+10
Mar	. .	.	.8690	+05

Est. sales 1,804; sales Mon. 1,525.
Total open interest Mon. 9,703, up 328 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.				
Mar	2.2670 2.2685	2.2550	2.2640	+ 70
Jun	2.2580 2.2595	2.2470	2.2560	+ 80
Sep	2.2575 2.2575	2.2450	2.2470	+ 40
Dec	2.2400 2.2400	2.2400	2.2400	—180

Est. sales 3,467; sales Mon. 4,922.
Total open interest Mon. 12,726, off 726 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.				
Mar	.5826 .5831	.5803	.5807	—18
Jun	.5913 .5913	.5889	.5891	—20
Sep	.5987 .5990	.5955	.5958	—25
Dec	.6062 .6062	.6035	.6035	—25

Est. sales 3,838; sales Mon. 2,244.
Total open interest Mon. 13,888, off 212 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.				
Mar	. .	.	.24700	
Jun	. .	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 36, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.
sales Mon. 2,863.
Total open interest Mon. 4,707, up 614 from4222+29 net change quoted in points, 1 p68.004286+34 001.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.				
Mar	.6320 .6333	.6281	.6287	—25
Jun	.6453 .6470	.6412	.6419	—27
Sep	.6590 .6590	.6530	.6549	—29
Dec	.6663 .6666	.6657	.6666	—19

Est. sales 2,322; sales Mon. 2,316.
Total open interest Mon. 11,732, up 45 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

January 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	6.15 6.15	5.95	6.02	—0.14
Apr	6.70 6.80	6.50	6.50	—0.32
May	7.88 7.95	7.50	7.55	—0.38

Est. sales 818; sales Mon. 321.
Total open interest Mon. 3,855 up 61 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	172.00 172.25	166.25	167.44	— 5.25
May	175.85 176.49	172.33	172.33	— 4.00
Jul	178.50 179.10	175.56	175.56	— 4.00
Sep	180.00 180.50	177.06	177.06	— 4.00
Dec	179.50 179.75	176.51	176.51	— 4.00
Mar	179.00 179.00	176.25	176.07	— 4.00
May	. .	.	.	.

Est. sales 2,565; sales Mon. 1,611.
Total open interest Mon. 13,546 up 137 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	18.50 19.72	18.40	18.88	+ 0.82
May	18.60 19.43	18.50	18.93	+ 0.50
Jul	18.55 19.49	18.57	18.99	+ 0.50
Sep	18.80 19.60	18.70	19.10	+ 0.50
Oct	18.75 19.59	18.70	19.09	+ 0.50
Jan	19.05 19.05	19.05	19.14	+ 0.50
Mar	18.85 19.65	18.80	19.15	+ 0.52
May	18.90 19.53	18.76	19.03	+ 0.50

Est. sales 28,764; sales Mon. 15,312.
Total open Interes Mon. 106,772 up 2,216 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	135.25 136.10	134.45	135.50	+0.35
May	136.25 137.00	135.40	136.50	.
Jul	138.25 138.90	137.58	138.50	+0.05
Sep	140.50 140.90	140.10	140.60	.
Dec	3.120 3.140	3.109	3.120	.
Mar	3.170 3.170	3.170	3.168	.

Est. sales 845; sales Mon. 836.
Total open interest Mon. 6,799 up 14 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	90.00 90.15	89.10	89.80	+0.05
May	91.50 91.50	90.00	91.20	+0.50
Jul	92.90 92.90	91.90	92.50	.
Sep	95.00 95.00	93.30	94.00	—0.50
Nov	. .	.	.	.
Jan	94.00 94.00	94.00	93.60	.
Mar	94.50 94.50	94.50	94.50	+0.35
May	. .	.	.	

Est. sales 500; sales Mon. 545.
Total open interes Mon. 7,510 off 8 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	76.83 79.50	76.70	79.35	+1.84
May	78.20 80.90	77.55	80.86	+1.93
Jul	78.92 81.65	78.10	81.58	+1.93
Oct	75.28 78.00	75.15	78.00	+1.70
Dec	73.60 75.00	73.10	74.76	+0.71
Mar	75.40 76.90	75.10	76.90	+0.85
May	75.25 76.10	75.20	77.50	+1.25
Jul	74.90 81.65	78.10	77.50	.

Est. sales 17,150; sales Mon. 11,730.
Total open interest Mon. 49,745 up 287 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Jan	128.00 128.00	117.80	119.50	—18.00
Feb	. .	.	.	.
Mar	128.90 128.90	128.90	128.90	—10.00
May	130.50 130.50	130.50	130.50	—10.00
Jul	132.50 132.50	132.50	132.50	—10.00
Sep	133.50 133.50	133.50	133.50	—10.00
Dec	134.30 134.30	134.30	134.30	—10.00
Jan	134.70 134.70	134.70	134.70	—10.00
Mar	135.20 135.20	135.20	135.20	—10.00
May	135.90 135.90	135.90	135.90	—10.00
Jul	136.80 136.80	136.80	136.80	—10.00
Sep	138.50 139.00	137.70	137.70	—10.00

Est. sales 10,300; sales Mon. 14,947.
Total open interest Mon. 69,981 up 867 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz				
Jan	3950.0 4050.0	3250.0	3400.0	—1000.0
Feb				
Mar	4050.0 4050.0	4050.0	4050.0	—100.0
May	4100.0 4100.0	4100.0	4100.0	
Jul	4140.0 4200.0	4140.0	4140.0	—100.0
Sep	4180.0 4180.0	4180.0	4180.0	—100.0
Dec	4437.0 4437.0	4239.0	4237.0	—100.0
Jan				
Mar	4493.5 4493.5	4493.5	4293.5	.
May	4530.5 4530.5	4530.5	4330.5	.
Jul				
Sep				

Est. sales 8,000; sales Mon. 217.
Total open interest Mon. 105,441 up 254 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jan	820.00 861.00	801.50	815.40	—86.40
Feb				
Mar				
Apr	904.00 904.50	904.00	904.00	—30.00
Jul	907.50 907.50	907.50	907.50	—30.00
Oct				
Jan	920.70 920.70	920.70	920.70	—30.00

Est. sales 660; sales Mon. 2,247.
Total open interest Mon. 9,349 up 35 from Fri.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jan	740.00 758.00	679.00	825.50	—143.50
Feb	784.00 784.00	784.00	834.00	—50.00
Mar				
Apr	811.00 811.00	811.00	861.00	—50.00
Jun	836.40 836.40	836.40	886.40	—50.00
Aug	860.90 860.90	860.90	910.90	—50.00
Oct	885.80 885.80	885.80	935.80	—50.00
Dec	909.90 909.90	909.90	959.90	—50.00
Feb				
Apr	936.50 936.50	936.50	986.50	—50.00
Jun	948.80 948.80	949.80	999.80	—50.00
Aug	963.10 963.10	963.10	1013.1	
Oct	976.40 976.40	976.40	1026.4	—50.00

Est. sales 35,000; sales Mon. 38,573.
Total open interest Mon. 196,986 off 1,446 from Fri.

Cash Prices

January 22, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	N.A.	2.06
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	N.A.	0.46½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	N.A.	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	N.A.	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	108-101	97-98
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	40-52
Copper elect., lb	121¾	119¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.6892	8.5857
Zinc E. St L. Basis, lb	N.A.	37½
Silver N.Y., oz	36.000	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	737.50	[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

January 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,414.7 f	1,525.50 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,767.90
Dow Jones Spot	432.80	N.A.
D.J. Futures	438.15	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—99

Acme Clev	GenDynams	RepMtg In
AMD n	Geosrce	Rio Grande
Amal Sug	Greyhnd wt	RioGran pf
Amer Hess	GrthRty	Rockwel Int
AmeHess pf	HiShear	Rockwint pf
AmesDpt	HughesTool s	RockInt pfB
Appld Mag	Incom Cap	SPSTech
BakerInt	Inexco Oil	Sanders
Burlngt Ind	KCSouInd	Savin pfwi
Burl North	Katy Ind	Scot LFd
BurlNor 2.85pf	KatyInd pfB	SeabCst Lin
Chromally	Litton Ind	SignalCo
Chromal pf	Littnptc pf	Sou Pac
CinMilcrn s	MACOM s	South Ry
CombEng	MAPCO	StdOilOh
ConeMills	MaratOil s	SunComp
Conocoinc	MarkCt 1.20pf	SunComp pf
Crane Co	Masco Cp	Technicolr
Deltona Cp	Monarch s	Texaco Inc
Divers Ind	Motorola	TexCom Bn
Dravo Corp	NL Ind	TexPac Ld
EmpirGas	Nat Distill	Thompn JW
EquitGas s	NatLibrty	Times Mirr
EthylCp pfA	Niagra Shre	Transco pf
FMC	Northrop	Trinity s
FMCCp pf	NucorCp s	Tyco Labs
Fairchild s	PatrickPetl wi	UnOilCal s
FedSignal s	PhilipsPet	Unit Indust
Fischb Mre	Pneumo Cp	UnitInd pf
Fisher Sci	ProdResh s	Viacom Int
FluorCp s	Quaker Oat	Westvaco
FooteConB	Relian Grp	Weyerhsr
GDVInc	RelGrp pfB	White Motor

NEW LOWS—21

ApPw 8.12pf	Excelsr InS	NorStaPw
Arctic Ent	Hawaii Elec	Okla GE
CinG 9.52pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	PacG&E
Comdisco n	Kmart	Penney JC
CwE 11.70pf	LeviStrauss s	RayInd 4.10pf
Craig Corp	MagtAsst n	SouCalEd
DPF Inc	MoPS 2.61pr	TucsonEP

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	200.25	194.50	196.50	197.00	198.00	198.25
May	203.00	197.50	198.90	199.00	200.70	200.75
Aug	203.50	198.10	200.00	200.25	201.90	201.95
Oct	202.50	199.00	200.75	201.00	201.80	202.00
7,808 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,442	1,432	1,432	1,433	1,441	1,442
May	1,436	1,429	1,431	1,432	1,447	1,438
Jly	1,446	1,438	1,442	1,444	1,443	1,445
Sep	1,463	1,458	1,461	1,465	1,460	1,465
Dec	1,494	1,490	1,494	1,499	1,491	1,494
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,520	1,514	1,520
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,550	1,537	1,550
1,298 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,517	1,499	1,501	1,505	1,511	1,515
Mar	1,541	1,520	1,521	1,522	1,537	1,536
May	1,563	1,535	1,536	1,537	1,556	1,557
Jly	1,584	1,560	1,561	1,562	1,578	1,580
Sep	1,590	1,562	1,560	1,568	1,582	1,584
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	1,565	1,575	1,589
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,565	1,580	1,585
3,331 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 22, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,212	1,215	1,318	[illegible]
3 months	1,219	1,221	1,312	[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	1,172	1,180	1,275	[illegible]
3 months	1,197	1,199	1,286	[illegible]
Tin: spot	7,400	7,420	7,440	[illegible]
3 months	7,495	7,505	7,530	[illegible]
Lead: spot	495	497	538	[illegible]
3 months	489	490	532	[illegible]
Zinc: spot	338	340	344	[illegible]
3 months	356	358	360	[illegible]
Silver: spot	1,600	1,620	2,085	[illegible]
3 months	1,600	1,620	2,155	[illegible]
Aluminium: spot	894	896	900	[illegible]
3 months	894	895	922	[illegible]
Nickel: spot	2,970	2,980	3,010	[illegible]
3 months	3,065	3,075	3,135	[illegible]

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	
SUGAR				
Mar	1,800	1,805	1,848	1,849
May	1,818	1,840	1,860	1,870
Jly	1,825	1,840	1,860	1,865
Aug	1,835	1,835	1,870	1,880
Oct	1,850	1,860	1,875	1,880
Nov	1,860	1,870	1,865	1,869
Dec	1,860	1,880	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	1,865	1,890	N.T.	N.T.
1,300 lots.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,310	1,320	1,315	1,320
May	1,305	1,310	1,307	1,320
Jly	1,305	1,305	N.T.	N.T.
Sep	1,315	1,350	N.T.	N.T.
Dec	1,338	1,355	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	1,338	1,360	N.T.	N.T.
4 lots				

Tokyo Exchange

January 22, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	164	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	186
Asahi Glass	371	Mitsubi Chem.	207
Canon	627	Mitsubi Corp.	755
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Elec	200
Fuji Bank	405	Mitsui Co.	755
Fuji Photo	537	Mitsukoshi	460
Hitachi	260	Nippon Elec.	465
Honda Motor	640	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	490	Sharp	610
I.H.I.	133	Sony Corp	1,710
Japan Air L.	2,590	Sumitomo Bank	402
Kansai El. Pwr.	900	Sumitomo Chem.	125
Kao Soap	430	Sumitomo Metal	124
Kawasaki Steel	130	Taisho Marine	281
Kirin Brewery	434	Takeda	531
Komatsu	336	Teijin	136
Kubota	363	Tokyo Marine	6,355
Matsu El. Ind.	697	Toray	213
Matsu E. Wks	553	Toyota	811

New Index: 464.85; Previous: 464.24
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,484.59; Previous: 6,444.27

European Gold Markets

January 22, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.
London	763.00	737.50
Zurich	855.00	733.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	728.45	693.82

Official morning and afternoon fixings in London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 22, 1980

AELInd	9⅝	10⅛
AFAProt	5⅞	6¾
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	6⅞	7⅜
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	5⅛	5½
AlexAlex	32¾	33½
Alicoinc	36	38
AllynB	12¼	13¼
AFinCp	25¾	26¾
AFurn	4⅞	5⅛
AGreet	11¾	12⅛
AInlGp	54¾	55¾
AMicros	22⅛	22⅝
AWeldng	39	40
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anadite	9⅝	10
AnheusB	23⅞	24⅛
AntoCp	8⅞	9⅛
ArdenGp	3¾	4⅛
AsdCola	20¾	21½
AtlGsLt	14½	14⅞
BairdCp	9¼	9⅝
BangHE	12½	13
BkamRt	19⅛	19⅝
BasicRs a	11⅛	12
BassiFr	18½	19¼
BavisMk	14½	15
Beeline	8¾	9½
BetzLab	36¾	37½
BibbCo	18	19
BirdSon	19½	20
Birtchr	2¾	3⅛
BlkHillP	26¼	27
Bonanza	3¼	3½
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	47½	48¾
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅜
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	18½	19⅞
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	1⅛	1⅝
CapSwC	15½	16
CapinAir	3¼	3⅜
CareCp	9	10
CnVtPS	15⅝	16¼
ChmLea	37½	39½
ChesUtil	12¾	13½
Cirlico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33¼	34
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8¼	8¾
ComCIH	30½	31
CmlSBr	15½	17½
CmwTel	22	24
ConPap	58½	59½
Crawfd	25¾	26¼
CrosTre	34½	35
CutlrFed	1¼	2
Cycltron	13	14
DanlyM	28⅝	29¾
DtaDes	15½	15⅝
DaytMal	16	18
DekibAg	29½	30¼
DeLuxC	36¼	37
DetCanT	11⅛	12⅛
DeweyEl	2	2⅝
DiaCrys	26¼	27¼
DixnCru	36½	38
Docutel	10⅝	10¾
DatlrGn	10½	11
DoylDB	24⅝	25½
DunkinD	12	12½
Duriron	18	19
EatnVnce	6⅞	7½
EconLab	25⅞	26⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	8⅝	9⅛
ElModul	5⅝	6⅛
EnrDev	19½	20½
Entwistl	2	2⅜
EatOil	48	49½
EthanAl	44¼	45¼
Fabri h	15-16	1 3-16
FtBkSvs	37½	38¾
FtBostn	17½	18¼
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅛
FtWnFin	4⅝	4⅞
Flicker	12¼	12¾
FloatPnt	16½	17¼
FlaWatU	11-16	15-16
ForestO	30⅜	31⅛
Formigli	3	3⅛
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	13	13⅝
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	85	87
GovEFn	9⅝	10
GreenM	11⅛	12⅛
GrevAdv	45½	48½
GtIntst	16½	18
Gyrodyn	6	6⅝
Hardwke	10½	11¼
HrpRow	9⅝	10⅝
HarpGp	30¼	31
HartfNt	15⅝	15⅞
HenrdF	26¼	27
Halobm	3	3½
Hoover	12¼	12¾
HorizRs	3⅝	3⅞
HyeHnt	30½	32½
Infraind	8¼	9
IntelCp	68½	69½
IntrcEnr	8½	9½
IntmtGs	13¾	14¼
InBkWsh	10	10⅝
IwaSoUt	21¾	22¼
JamWP h	5⅛	6
Jamsby	18⅝	19
JiffyFd	½	¾
JoslynM	17	17⅝
KaisSt pf	16	16¾
Kalvar	3½	3⅝
Kaman	23¼	24
KmbAm	9⅜	10⅛
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅜
KellySv	41½	43
Keuffel	19⅝	20⅝
Kimball	16¾	17¼
Kinglat	6½	7½
KnapeV	15½	16⅛
Kratos	20	21
Lancein	21¼	22
LandRes	3⅝	4⅛
LaneCo	23⅝	24⅝
LtdStor	7⅝	7⅞
LinBcst	46¼	47¼
Loperm	13¼	14¼
MadsGE	13⅛	13⅝
MagellPet	11⅛	11⅝
MairRt	2 1-16	2 7-16
Mallkrt	30½	31½
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	23¼	23¾
McQuay	11	11¾
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	9	9⅝
MidlRes	2	2⅛
MidlBks	29	30
Millipr	32	32¾
MissVlG	15¼	16⅛
Molex	44⅝	45½
MonfCol	7¼	7⅝
MooreP	27¼	28¼
MorgRes	1	1⅝
MotClub	3⅝	4⅛
Mueller	31	32
NargCp	26	28
NwldRE	14⅝	15⅝
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	28½	29
NielsnB	28	28½
NoCarGs	15⅝	16⅝
NoEOl un	83½	85
NwtNGs	16⅛	16½
NwstPS	15⅛	15⅝
Noxell	20¾	21¼
OgilvyM	23	23¾
OhFerro	12	13
OtterTP	20	20½
PCAInt	7⅝	8½
PabstB	11⅞	12⅝
PcGaR	19½	20¼
PauleyP	24⅝	25½
PearMf	11¼	12
PenaEnt	14¼	14⅝
Petroll	42	[illegible]
Pettibon	21	[illegible]
PiercsSS	9	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	38	[illegible]
PionHiB	22	[illegible]
Plasline	7	[illegible]
Possis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proarp	[illegible]	[illegible]
PbSvNC	12⅝	[illegible]
PurtBen	14	[illegible]
PulOCap	11¼	[illegible]
QuakrCh	[illegible]	[illegible]
RapenPr	11	[illegible]
Raychm	39⅝	[illegible]
Raymnd	27	[illegible]
RecoEq	7⅛	[illegible]
RoadEx	26⅛	[illegible]
RobbMy	58	[illegible]
Roselon	3⅝	[illegible]
Rouse	21⅞	[illegible]
RusStov	16½	[illegible]
Sadlier	4⅝	[illegible]
ScanDt	2⅝	[illegible]
ScrippsH	63	[illegible]
SelsDelt	17	[illegible]
Svcmst s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawmt	[illegible]	[illegible]
SoilSIS	[illegible]	[illegible]
SColWtr	[illegible]	[illegible]
SwEtSv	[illegible]	[illegible]
SunEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standrs	[illegible]	[illegible]
StdReg	[illegible]	[illegible]
StanHP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SterlS	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tecum[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiprary	[illegible]	[illegible]
ToscoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TricoPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
TravGld g	[illegible]	[illegible]
TysonFd	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnMcGll	[illegible]	[illegible]
USSurg	[illegible]	[illegible]
USTrck	[illegible]	[illegible]
UValBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
UpPenP	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValyRes	15	[illegible]
VanDus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Velcro g	9	[illegible]
VideoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaNBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
WshEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
WellsGo	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinMtg	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmorC	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodLat	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrightW	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUtc	24	[illegible]

Matsushita Videodisk Unit Offers Different System

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The videodisk competition heated up yesterday when Matsushita Industrial Co. said that it intended to market a system that is not compatible with those developed by North American Philips Corp. or RCA.

The announcement by the giant Japanese consumer-electronics company, best known for its Panasonic line of products, thus increases to three the number of technologies that over the course of the decade will be vying for the consumer's interest.

This is a market conservatively estimated at several billion dollars a year by the mid- to late-1980's.

For more than a year, the Magnavox unit of North American Philips has been selling the $775 optical, or laser-based, videodisk system manufactured by NV Philips of the Netherlands, and last month RCA announced that it would market its version for around $500 in the first quarter of 1981. Matsushita disclosed no price, but said it intended to be competitive with RCA.

The RCA and Philips systems are incompatible, meaning a disk produced for one cannot by played on the other, and the Matsushita system uses disks that are incompatible with both of them. Industry analysts have long felt that there is room for only one such system, and that the key to the market lies in the amount of movies and other programming available for these systems.

Matsushita gave no details on its marketing plans, other than to say that the system would be brought out first in Japan, with a later introduction date in the United States and Europe. Matsushita made it known that it was adopting the VHD (for very high density) system.

Like RCA's SelectaVision videodisk, the VHD system works on a capacitance principle similar to that used by a conventional phonograph. Unlike SelectaVision, which uses a diamond stylus to capture audio and video information from microscopic pits on the disk, the Matsushita design relies on an electrode that electronically guides the stylus across a grooveless record. The tracking and information signals are simultaneously read as capacitance variations between the disk surface and the electrode

Japan Order Is Halted By Chrysler

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Jan. 22 — As a result of its credit problems with Japanese banks, Chrysler was forced to cancel, at least temporarily, a shipment of some 2,000 cars built buy its Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors, slated to leave for the United States today.

But a spokesman for Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca emphasized yesterday that even if the Mitsubishi agreements collapse, the troubled automaker will not return to Washington in search of emergency or interim financing.

Some Chrysler sources recently said that it may be necessary to make "some kind of emergency request from Congress" in the next few weeks for interim financing as a result of these unexpected problems (IHT, Jan. 22).

The No. 3 U.S. automaker confirmed that it canceled a shipment of Mitsubishi vehicles because its Japanese lenders refused to provide it with the necessary credits. Chrysler said it did not want to deplete its own meager cash reserves to pay the roughly $8 million the shipment would have cost.

Under a federal government aid plan approved late last year, Chrysler is eligible to borrow up to $1.5 billion with government guarantees of repayment. But Chrysler's overall financial survival package had assumed that existing credit lines — including more than $200 million from Japanese banks to finance imports of Mitsubishi cars — would remain intact.

Roger Smith Has Inside Track

GM Girds for Top Management Shifts

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The old order at General Motors, the largest U.S. automaker and the very model of the modern industrial corporation, will change soon as both Thomas Murphy, GM chairman, and Elliott Estes, president, are to retire in the next 12 months.

In contrast with Ford and Chrysler, where tumultuous management shakeups have lately been the rule, the succession at GM will, almost certainly be an orderly, wholly intramural affair. At Ford, Philip Caldwell became chairman only after a messy dismissal of Lee Iacocca, and Chrysler chose Mr. Iacocca over its own executives. But, GM's management escalator can be expected to function without a hitch.

Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Estes are scheduled to step down when they reach GM's mandatory retirement age of 65. Mr. Murphy, who has held his current post since Dec. 1, 1974, reaches that age on Dec. 10. Mr. Estes, who assumed the company's presidency a month after Mr. Murphy took office, will be 65 next Jan. 7.

The speculation is that two executives from the next-lower level of management — the four executive vice presidents — will step smoothly into the top jobs. One element of uncertainty has been injected by the attitude of some high level officials that the time has come for a departure by the 25-member board of directors from another tradition — that of selecting a financial specialist as chairman and an engineer as president.

Tradition's Choice

"It's not very difficult for a company like ours to raise money," said an executive who declined to speak for attribution. "We are at a juncture though, where we do need to develop some new products. An operating guy at the helm might do as good a job at this point as a finance man."

Tradition prevailing, however, Roger B. Smith, a 54-year-old executive vice president in charge of operating staffs and financial operations, is generally acknowledged to be the leading contender for chairman.

Mr. Smith is a veteran of the corporate finance ranks and a protege of Mr. Murphy and Richard Gerstenberg, Mr. Murphy's predecessor. Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Gerstenberg rose through the financial ranks.

The only possible roadblock for Mr. Smith is his lack of experience in the operating divisions of the company. Some high-ranking GM executives say that lack of exposure has proved to be a shortcoming of management at times and that the changing of the guard sets the stage for a discussion of whether tradition need be changed.

There appears to be more of a race for the presidency, with Francis McDonald, 57, and Howard Kehrl, 56, tagged as the leading contenders.

Presidential Contenders

Mr. McDonald bears a title that is as impressive in its length as in its responsibility: executive vice president for the North American car and truck group, worldwide components, and power-products group. Associated with GM since 1940, he has held a number of engineering, manufacturing and sales jobs in five key company divisions. His responsibilities were increased several years ago.

Mr. Kehrl, 56, is executive vice president for overseas operations and technical staffs. He has risen rapidly since joining GM in 1948 as a graduate in training with the company's research laboratories. Mr. Kehrl, who has nursed GM's diesel-engine programs for some years, is a former head of the Oldsmobile division and a former vice president in charge of the car and truck group.

Despite the narrow field from which the top executives are selected, the process is spread over several months. In fact, it is likely to begin in a few days with a meeting of GM's Bonus and Salary Committee. In addition to determining the salaries and bonuses, if any, for the company's top officials, this committee has the responsibility of recommending the nominees for chairman and president.

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This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers

Japanese Rule Out Changes in Policy

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Mayekawa today stressed the need for a vigorous anti-inflation policy by the government this year since higher oil prices are liable to raise domestic prices.

But Mr. Mayekawa said that while he will continue the commercial bank lending ceiling and maintain the central bank's current tight-money policy, no additional measures will be taken.

The economy, he said, has been expanding steadily, due primarily to healthy personal spending and equipment investment. The central bank president said that it may be difficult to avoid a degree of slowdown in the future, but brushed aside fears for an excessive economic downturn under the present government policy, "barring a further deterioration in the oil situation."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 7)

United States

Martin Marietta		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	569.4	507.2
Profits	37.30	36.63
Per Share	1.50	1.44
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.06.	1.76.
Profits	17.8	13.6
Per Share	7.10	5.54

Merck and Co		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	629.6	529.8
Profits	81.70	71.94
Per share	1.08	0.95
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.38.	1.98.
Profits	381.77	307.53
Per share	5.06	4.07

Northwest Bancorp		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	29.29	23.62
Per Share	1.08	0.87
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	109.71	93.95
Per Share	4.25	3.65

Rockwell International		
1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,56.	1,43.
Profits	68.7	64.7
Per Share	1.77	1.68

Southern Railway Co		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	396.2	337.1
Profits	33.31	30.75
Per Share	2.13	2.00
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,47.	1.26.
Profits	160.62	127.31
Per Share	10.39	8.35

Union Camp		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	359.1	311.9
Profits	35.8	31.2
Per Share	1.47	1.29
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1.39.	1.19.
Profits	151.2	122.7
Per Share	6.22	5.06

W. German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — The West German wholesale price index rose 1.2 percent in December from November to 111.7 percent of its 1976 base, up 10.2 percent from December 1978, the statistics office said today. The annual rise of 10.2 percent compares with November's 9.6 percent annual gain and is the highest year-to-year change since November 1974.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.50
Albert Heijn	82.00
Algembank	290.00
Amrobank	62.00
A'Dam Rub	45.00
Fokker	21.60
Heineken	70.00
H.V.A.	50.00
Hoogovens	20.80
K.L.M.	67.30
Nat. Nedder	118.40
Pakhoed	58.80
Philips	19.50
Robeco	168.50
Rolinco	146.50
Rorento	107.50
Royal Dutch	145.20
Unilever	114.80
Van Ommer	221.00
VMF-Stork	33.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 82.3
Previous: 81.9

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,475
Cockerill	340
Electrobel	6,010
GB-Inno-BM	2,380
Hoboken	3,065
Petrofina	5,730
Ph. Gevaert	920
Soc. Generale	1,655
Solvay	2,330
Un. Miniere	828

Bourse Index: 148.18
Previous: 150.04

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	38.10
B.A.S.F.	135.50
Bayer	120.90
Commerzbank	172.50
Cont. Gummi	44.90
Daimler	232.30
Demag	127.50
Deutsche Bnk	249.50
Dresdner Bnk	189.00
Hoechst	120.30
Hoesch	35.30
Karstadt	226.00
Kaufhof	168.50
K.H.D.	202.00
Lufthansa	75.50
Mannesman	119.50
Metallgesell.	228.00
Neckermann	116.00
RWE.new	185.30
Schering	190.00
Siemens	259.50
Thyssen	79.80
Varta	158.20
Veba	144.10
Volkswagen	173.30

Siemens Index: N.A.
Previous: N.A.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$ 0.13¾
Anglo-Am	0.87
Barclays Bnk	4.28
Beecham Gp	1.21
BICC	1.03
Boots	1.80
Bowater	1.60
BAT Ind.	2.63
BOC Int'l	0.63
Brit. Pet.	3.46
Burmah	1.76
Chartered	1.50
Cadbury Sc.	0.60½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.50
Courtaulds	0.75
De Beer D	$ 0.10⅝
Distillers	2.13
Dunlop	0.59
Free St Ged	0.54
GEC	3.55
GKN	2.66
Glaxo Gp	4.73
Gl Un St	3.96
Guinness	1.89
Hawker-Sidd	1.86
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.71
Imps	0.78
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.56
Plessey	1.19
Rondfontein	$0.66
Rank Org.	1.90
Royal Dutch	1.33
R.T.Z.	3.88
Shell	3.24
Thorn (A)	3.80
Tube Invest.	2.76
Ultramar	4.28
Union Carb.	$N.A.
Vickers	1.24
War L3½	0.33
West Deep	$41¼
West Drief	$79½
West Hold	$59¼
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.50

F.T. 30 Index: 448.80
Previous: 459.80

Milan

Bastogi	771
ERBA	2,440
ErcMarelli	368
Fiat	1,985
Finsider	92
Generali	48,080
IFI	2,460
Italgas	801
Italsider	240
LaRinas	119.75
Montedis	186.50
Olivetti	1,690
Pirelli	1,905
Snia Visco	655

BCI Index: N.A.
Previous: N.A.

Paris

Air Liquide	490.50
BSN	932.00
Carrefour	1,570.00
Cim Lafarge	245.50
Cie Bancaire	336.50
CFP	256.00
CGE	335.00
CCF	163.50
Elf-Aquitaine	1,340.00
Ferodo	317.00
Gen Occident	294.50
Imetal	81.50
L Oreal	643.00
Mach Bull	67.50
Michelin	833.00
Moet Henn	505.00
Moulinex	88.00
Paribas	216.50
PUK	100.00
Penarroya	76.80
Perrier	269.00
Peugeot	261.00
Rh Poulenc	126.10
Saclior	38.00
St Gobain	124.90
Suez	274.00
Telemecan	745.00
Thomson	222.00
Usinor	15.20

Agefi Index: 131.22
Previous: 130.57

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,256
Buehrle	2,680
B Boveri	1,775
Cib Geigy	1,220
Cr Suisse	2,350
Fisher	770
HofRochN	6,425
Nestle	3,535
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	419
Sulzer	2,790
U.B. Suisse	3,710

SBC Index: 277.46
Previous: 277.30

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 22, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Benguet B	1,031,700	10⅝	—2⅝
Dart Ind	949,300	39½	—1
Texaco Inc	784,300	33⅝	— ⅛
Asarco Inc	569,200	45½	—5¼
McDermott	493,200	29½	+ ¼
RalstnPur	491,700	12	
Scherg Plgh	459,000	34½	— ⅜
MidSouUt	425,300	12⅝	— ⅛
IBM s	422,100	69	
DowChem	413,500	34⅛	— ⅜
DrPepper	392,000	15	+1⅛
Exxon	387,300	56	+ ¼
Boeing s	385,800	62⅝	—1⅛
East Kodak	371,300	48⅝	+1½
Gulf Oil	339,600	36⅞	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	50.62	48.04
Advanced	540	910
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	29.065
Declined	994	642
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	13.41
Unchanged	376	374
Total Issues		1,931
New highs		128
New lows		14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	876.37	879.95	861.95	866.21	-6.57
20 Trn	269.96	272.69	266.60	268.84	-0.15
15 Util	107.85	108.46	106.70	107.51	-0.14
65 Stk	312.10	314.00	307.63	309.40	-1.38

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	N.A.	N.A.	64.13	-0.38
Industrials	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Utilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Finance				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 22	212,777	416,214	905
January 18	185,926	369,004	883
January 17	182,677	372,983	1,234
January 16	218,251	427,961	2,112
January 15	208,901	410,544	2,408

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AtlasCM	481,200	6	— ⅛
Goldfield Cp	427,300	2⅛	— ⅜
Instrum Sys	377,800	1⅝	
WrightHar g	331,580	3 13-16	—1 1-16
Marinduq B	284,700	2 9-16	— ½
HouOilM	236,200	26⅛	— ¾
NatKinney	221,000	7	—1⅛
DomePetr gs	195,900	51	—2¼
McCull Oil	156,300	12½	—1⅜
BowValley g	149,900	38⅜	—1⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)		9.89
Advanced		405
Volume Up (millions)		5,350,175
Declined		274
Volume Down (millions)		2,497,780
Unchanged		190
Total Issues		869
New highs		81
New lows		5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	261.80	-5.39

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6¼	3¾	SearsInd		8	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅞	3	SecMtg		15	95	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
9¾	6⅛	Selas .36	4.6	9	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
1⅞	1⅛	SellpAsc		7	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Semtch .20b	2.4	13	23	9	8½	8½	— ¾
8⅜	5⅜	Srvisco .40	4.8	5	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
6¼	3	Servo			76	u 6⅜	6	6	— ½
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	4.0	4	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
8¼	4¾	ShoerS .60e	7.4	6	32	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.4	12	90	20¾	19⅞	20⅝	+ ¾
		Sharon wi			2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	4⅛	Showin .40	7.8	5	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ShelfrR		6	201	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
29¾	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.0	7	46	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
37⅞	18½	Sierrcin .30	.9	16	23	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅜	Silcos .28	3.0	8	107	9¾	9	9¼	— ⅝
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.9	7	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40e	5.2	3	11	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Silolnc .10e	.4	6	21	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Silvrcst		50	24	5⅞	5½	5½	— ½
7⅜	3¼	Solitron		13	157	6	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅜	7⅜	SorgPap .50r	3.8	4	20	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ½
9	6	Soundsn .40	4.6	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	11.		5	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	10	SCEd pf1.19	12.		1	10	10	10	
16⅜	12	SCEd pf1.45	11.		4	13	13	13	+ ⅜
19⅞	17	SCEd pf1.30	7.8		8	17	d16¾	16¾	— ¼
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	12.		1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¾	SCEd pf2.21	12.		2	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	7¼	SwFIBk .60	6.7	6	18	9	9	9	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	SpecityR		5	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
15	7	Spector .43e	4.2	4	29	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
7⅞	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.6		30	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	4	SeedOP .20r	4.2	8	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.0	7	52	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅜	Splentex .24	5.1	8	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27	18¾	SiCoosa 1.60	6.0	7	22	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ½
26	7¾	StdMeil			510	25¼	23⅛	23⅝	—2
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	8.4	13	1	18	18	18	
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.1	6	8	30⅛	30	30	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅝	Stonge .20	2.9	8	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.2	7	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Stonwd		4	14	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅜	StarSup s.80	5.6	4	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9¼	3½	StarrHo		5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11¼	4⅝	Steelmt .24b	2.3	7	236	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.5	7	18	21¼	20⅝	20¼	—1⅛
1⅞	1	SterlEl		9	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	2	Stevknit			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	8	StrutW .30b	1.1	24	238	u26¾	24¾	26⅛	+1⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.3	5	7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
17⅞	8⅞	Sunair .60a	3.9	8	16	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
68½	17¼	Sundnc .16b	.2		476	67¼	65	65¼	—2¾
10½	5½	SunshJr .40	4.1	6	24	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10¾	SupFdS .40b	2.9	7	99	14	13¾	14	+ ⅞
12¼	5	Supind s.25	4.1	4	50	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.3	5	11	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
50½	29⅛	Supron s.24	.5	28	101	46¾	45	45¼	—1¾
7¼	3½	Susquoh		7	85	4¼	4	4¼	
10½	7¾	Susqh pf 1	13.		1	8	8	8	
9¼	4¼	Synloy .30b	3.4	12	45	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	2.7	11	684	42	40⅝	40½	—1½
24¼	18¼	Syscos .40	1.9	7	37	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
21	10⅜	SystEng		15	382	20¾	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.8	3	5	5	5	5	— ¼
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5½	TEC .40	6.3	7	4	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
4	1⅝	TFI		8	56	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	TabPd .20	1.1	7	33	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
14	8	TandB .40	3.3	6	6	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
9½	5⅛	Tannel .28b	4.5	5	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14⅞	9½	Tasty 1.20b	10.		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
5½	1⅞	TechSym		15	169	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
13⅝	6⅛	TechOp		9	14	12⅛	12	12	
4	1⅜	TechTp .52t	24.		10	2¼	2	2⅛	
8⅞	4½	Tectrol .24	3.3	6	32	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
84¼	27	TejonR		71	19	77½	75	75	—3
33½	16½	Telflex .40	1.2	13	23	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
22¼	13¼	Telsci .60	4.3	9	69	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ¼
7¼	3⅜	Tennev s		10	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Tensor		3	9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	TerroC			64	9¼	9	9½	
13⅛	5¾	TetraT			13	9½	9⅜	9½	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.6	8	175	10	9⅝	9⅞	
50⅝	38⅞	TxPL pf4.56	11.		z50	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
15-16	½	ThorCp			44	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
5⅛	2⅝	Thoratar .04e	.9	6	38	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
4¾	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	46	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27⅝	16½	Thriftm 1.20	4.4	3	12	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell		4	18	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
8½	4⅜	TobKlz n.25	4.4	5	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	3½	ToppsG			28	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TorinCp .80	5.2	6	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅛	TotlPet g.32			669	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1½
19½	8	TotPet wt			228	15½	14¾	14¾	—1⅜
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		7	60	u 3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
21½	17⅛	Towner s		68	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Traflor .12	2.0		133	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
8½	4⅜	TrnsLux .10e	1.3	8	29	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7¾	TransOil .05e	.3		678	u15½	13⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
10⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	2.4	14	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.7	9	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	7¼	TriSM .80	7.0	5	9	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
18⅛	9¾	TrlaCp .20	1.9	7	12	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
20½	8½	TritOil n		143	954	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
34½	22⅞	TritOil pf1.96	6.1		118	32½	31	32	— ⅜
10⅛	6¼	TubeMx s		13	579	9½	8¾	8¾	— ¼
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.2	6	8	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅜	TwinFr .20	4.7	7	45	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		— U—U—U —							
14⅛	7⅜	U&I			75	23	u14¼	14	14¼ + ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	UDS		8	5	2	2	2	
7⅛	2⅞	UNA .20	3.4	4	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	URS .38	4.1	8	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax		15	159	7½	6½	7⅝	+ ⅜
23½	12½	UAirPd .64b	2.8	14	10	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .10e	4.7	27	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	UNatCp		29	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			20	5-32	5-32	5-32	
8½	6¼	UNICp pf			4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅜	8⅛	UnRIIT .93e	8.9	12	30	10½	10⅜	10½	
8	5	URepln .23r	5.4		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3	USAir wt			11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
40½	27	USAir pf 3	10.		2	29	29	29	
16¼	10⅝	USFlltr .36	2.3	8	267	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
4	2¼	USRdium		18	83	u 4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	UnivClg .05	.7	5	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.4	18	122	23⅝	22⅞	23	—1¼
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.2	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		— V—V—V —							
9⅝	4⅝	Valle's .811	16.	15	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	7.0		14	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	6½	Valspar .44	5.0	6	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	ValueL .07e	2.0		1	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16½	VermIA .32b	1.8	8	6	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	1.0	8	236	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
6¼	3	Vertiple		4	27	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2½	1½	Viatech			2	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅝	VintageE		5	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	6¼	Vishay .53t	3.8	11	24	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	VisualG .16	2.8	10	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	VolMer .12e	2.8	4	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13⅞	7⅞	Voplex .52	5.9	4	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
7⅛	4⅛	VulcCp .20a	3.2	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			45	3	2⅞	3	
9⅛	6⅛	Wockhl .40b	4.6	7	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	WodelEq			15	3½	3⅜	3½	
36⅞	18⅜	Walnoco s.12	.4	60	400	35	33½	33⅝	—1⅞
30	13⅝	Waltbr n.10e	.3	12	400	30	28½	29¾	+1⅛
25	18	Walco .80b	3.6	6	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
9⅞	4	WallcS .12	1.8	11	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34¾	17	Wang B s.16	.5	27	891	34⅜	32½	34⅛	+1⅝
36½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	79	103	u37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅞
13½	8⅞	WardsCo .20	1.9	5	15	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	WshHm		6	10	2	2	2	
26¼	18¾	WshPost .44	2.2	7	57	20⅛	20	20⅛	
31⅞	22⅛	WRIT 2.12	7.1	15	14	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Watsco .30	4.3	8	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	Wintrd n		18	103	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Welman			6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
28¾	8⅜	WeldTu .30b	1.2	8	46	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
10	7	WescoFn .42	4.9	6	3	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
28¾	15⅞	Wstbrn g s.70	2.5		654	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
38¾	15⅛	WstFin .52	2.4	3	64	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+ ¾
19⅝	9	WPocRR n		5	1207	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	4	Whippny .20	2.4		6	8⅝	8½	8½	
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.4		10	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
9¼	4⅝	Whitehall		12	341	u 9⅛	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	5	Wichita .451	2.7	55	186	u16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅞
2¼	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	36	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
23¼	10½	Wmhous .70	3.4	12	48	21½	20½	20⅞	—1⅛
3½	1⅞	WilsnB			6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24¾	12⅛	Wincorp .40	1.6	63	50	u25¼	24⅝	25	+ ¼
10½	8⅝	Winklm .44	4.6	5	43	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
48	41¼	WisP pf 4.50	11.		z30	41	d41	41	— ¼
14½	7⅛	Wdstrm .60	6.8	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	WkWear .40	3.7	7	23	11	10⅞	10⅞	
21¼	16¾	WwEngy n		56	557	20½	19⅛	20¼	— ¾
20½	13	Wrather .05e	.3		42	20¼	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
6½	⅞	WrightH g			3315	4¼	3 7-16	3 13-16	—1 1-16
18	11	Wynns s.48	3.2	7	42	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.3	7	24	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	4.4	3	65	8¼	8	8¼	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Gold Plunges by $133.50; Dollar Up Independently

(Continued from Page 7)

ed a sharp decline in gold prices, he added.

Also in the news background, the office of Controller of the Currency in Washington said it is studying the role of banks in the gold market to see if any restraining actions are needed. A spokeswoman added, however, that this does not mean that any regulatory decisions are imminent.

She noted that the Controller's office is responsible for nationally chartered U.S. banks and that any action would likely be concerted with other U.S. bank regulatory agencies. At the moment, the studies are "embryonic" and it is still quite possible that a final decision will be to do nothing about the matter, she said.

Silver, meanwhile, lost ground for the second straight day. Its late London price was $38.50 an ounce, down a sharp 12.5 percent from yesterday's late quote of $44.

In foreign exchange trading, meanwhile, dealers said currency movements were clearly unrelated to trading in precious metals.

"The dollar's strength today is merely a continuation of what we've seen for the last five or six days," one dealer said, adding that business had been "lethargic."

Well before the plunge in price of gold, the dollar had opened firmer against other major currencies except the yen. By late afternoon, the dollar rose to 1.73385 Deutsche marks from an opening level of 1.7318 and a late London figure yesterday of 1.7283 DM.

The dollar also firmed against sterling, which dipped to $2.2750 from an opening of $2.2829 and yesterday's close of $2.2330. Britain reported today that unemployment rose to 6.1 percent of the workforce in January from 5.6 percent in December, but a dealer said the pound had not really reacted to that news. Instead, he said it was merely a matter of unwinding long positions.

Meanwhile, the dollar gained to 1.6105 Swiss francs from 1.60 yesterday, to 4.06025 French francs from 4.0512 but slipped to 239.825 yen from 240.95.

In London futures trading, some three-month metal prices staged modest rallies in late dealing from their sharply lower unofficial closing levels. But all metals still finished down from yesterday's late prices.

One dealer said that trading throughout the day had been quite "hectic" and was fueled almost entirely by the long decline in gold prices.

In New York, Comex copper futures prices fell, with most contracts down the limit loss. Brokers said the market was overwhelmed with a deluge of commission house liquidation, influenced by the sharp drop in gold prices.

Stock Analysts Becoming Wary Of Canadian Oil

(Continued from Page 7)

largest oil companies will continue to report declining oil production in 1980-85," they say.

Their report advises profit-taking in stocks trading at or near premiums to net asset value or at multiples above 15 times 1979 earnings. In this category, they place Aquitaine, Chieftain, Merland, Numac, Ocelot, Westcoast Petroleum, Gulf Canada and Total Petroleum.

Others considered "vulnerable to a correction despite excellent longer-term prospects," they say, are Imperial, Dome Petroleum, Shell Canada, BP Canada and Norcen. They also look for possible weakness in PanCanadian Petroleum, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas and Husky Oil, even though these are not considered overvalued. "Domestic companies which are still excellent value," the analysts add, "are Petrofina Canada and Texaco Canada."

Precious Metals Equities Lead Drop on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

Leasco said it may buy one million Reliance shares on the open market. Leasco jumped 6½ to 30 bid, over-the-counter.

Missouri Pacific rose ⅞ to 53¼. It reported higher December quarter net.

Alcan Aluminium lost 1⅛ to 54½ despite reporting higher final quarter results.

Boise Cascade said it was "doubtful" that 1980 earnings will match the $6.52 a share earned in 1979 because of overall economic conditions facing the nation and the paper industry.

Consolidated Edison of New York raised its quarterly dividend six cents to 67 cents a share.

Macy Split

Research-Cottrell raised its quarterly dividend to eight cents a share from six cents.

Southern Railway raised its quarterly dividend to 92 cents a share from 80 cents.

R.H. Macy & Co. said its board authorized a 3-for-2 stock split and raised its quarterly dividend on pre-split shares to 56¼ cents, or 37½ cents after the split. The company last paid 46¼ cents a share.

Cardev Ltd. said it has acquired 264,100 shares, or 11.1 percent of Christiana Co.'s common stock for about $2.9 million.

Wheat Higher

Teledyne said that through subsidiaries it has acquired 1.035 million shares of common stock, or 6.9 percent, of Crown Cork & Seal for about $23.6 million. Teledyne said that it required the shares for investment.

Standard Oil of Indiana gained ⅞ to 83½. Its directors approved a 30-percent increase in the capital and exploration budget for 1980 increased the quarterly cash dividend and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split. The company's dividend was increased to 90 cents quarterly from 75 cents, payable on current shares.

Crompton & Knowles increased its quarterly dividend to 30 cents a share from 26 cents.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed substantially higher, corn lower, oats fractionally lower and soybeans irregularly lower.

U.S. Agency Sues 2 Forex Groups For Fixing Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — The U.S. Justice Department filed suit yesterday against two New York foreign exchange associations, alleging they conspired to fix brokerage commission rates for currency transactions between banks.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in New York, names the Forex Association of North America, whose members are mainly traders employed by commercial banks, and the Foreign Exchange Brokers Association, whose membership is composed of foreign exchange and Eurocurrency brokers.

The suit alleges the two associations have agreed since at least as early as 1971 to fix the commission rates that brokers charge. The department said banks pay more than $1 million in commissions each month.

The department sought an injunction against the associations fixing the commission rates.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 22, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 3/16-15 5/16	8⅛-8½	5⅛-5½	19⅛-19½	12-12¼
2 M.	14 5/16-14 7/16	8⅛-8½	5 7/16-9/16	18-18¼	12 5/16-12 7/16
3 M.	14⅛-14½	8⅛-8½	5½-5⅝	18-18⅛	12 11-16-12⅞
6 M.	14 5/16-14 7/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	5 9/16-11/16	16⅝-17	13⅛-13⅜
1 Y	13½-13⅝	N.A.	5 9/16-11/16	15½-15⅞	13⅝-13⅞

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 22, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
- (d) Baerbond ..... SF 687.30
- (d) Conbar ..... SF 650.00
- (d) Grobar ..... SF 681.00
- (d) Stockbar ..... SF 788.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 16.38
- (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.94
- (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.11

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
- (w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.18
- (w) High Interest Sterling £0.84*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
- (w) Capital Int'l Fund $21.71
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.74
- (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.69

CREDIT SUISSE:
- (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 380.00
- (d) Canasec ..... SF 507.00
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 58.00
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 62.75
- (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 101.00
- (d) Ussec ..... SF 488.00
- (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
- (d) Concentra ..... DM 18.60
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 66.50

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
- (d) Earnex Fd. $3.49

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $34.26
- (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $48.27
- (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.33
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $32.39
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $45.56
- (w) Fidelity World Fd $20.13

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
- (w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
- (w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
- (w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
- (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.19
- (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$12.04
- (d) G.T. Bond Fund $14.24
- (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $9.46
- (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $
- (d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.12

JARDINE FLEMING:
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.41
- (r) Jardine S.East Asia $25.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
- +(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 448.00
- +(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 281.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
- (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.86

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
- O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $48.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
- (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,503.50
- (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
- (d) America-Valor ..... SF 342.75
- (d) Intervalor ..... SF 52.00
- (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 324.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 328.00
- (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 60.75
- (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 71.69

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 23.75
- (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 58.00
- (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 62.25
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 133.50
- (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.25
- (d) Globinvest ..... SF 54.50
- (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 70.00
- (d) Romefac-Invest ..... SF 382.50
- (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 354.00
- (d) Simo Swiss R Est ..... SF 218.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
- (d) Unirenta ..... DM 35.39
- (d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.18
- (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.04
- (d) Uniglobal ..... DM 59.89
- (d) Unispecial I ..... DM 58.97
- (d) Eurovalonds ..... DM 22.89

Other Funds

- (w) Alexander Fund $10.24
- (r) Arab Finance I.F. $984.83
- (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.55
- (w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
- (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.35
- (w) CAMIT $10.32
- (w) Capital Gains Inv. $15.73
- (d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,381.00
- (d) Cariboo Open-End Fund $266.02
- (w) Citadel Fund $2.96
- (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,121.21
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.27
- (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.63
- (w) D.G.C. $52.92*
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $9.13
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $20.10
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $22.36
- (d) Euro Obligations ..... LF 1,125.00
- (w) First Eagle Fund $6,275.43
- (w) F.I.R.S.T. $226.74
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 148.80
- (w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 65.90
- (d) Fonditalia $16.45
- (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... M 37.95
- (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $8.32
- (d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.76
- (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $388.71
- (i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $31.20
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds A $114.59
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds B $124.17
- (d) Interfund S.A. $11.64
- (w) Intermarket Fund $172.54
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.02
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.45
- (d) Investa DWS ..... DM 31.20
- (r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $12.08
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.40
- (w) Japan Selection Fund $82.12
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.03
- (d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,395.00
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.99
- (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.02
- (w) Leverage Cap. Hold $70.03
- (w) Luxfund $33.81
- (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Can$9.29
- (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.13
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
- (w) Nippon Fund $14.61
- (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.59
- (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.86
- (w) N.A.M.F. $85.50
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.10
- (d) Renta Fund $60.40
- (d) Rentinvest ..... LF 772.00
- (d) Safe Fund $4.27
- (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.46
- (w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 54.45
- (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.20
- (w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 86.10
- (w) Soros Fund $942.00
- (w) Talent Global Fund $13.63
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $50.36
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $69.12
- (w) Transpacific Fund $32.46
- (d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 51.70
- (r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.12
- (w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.71
- (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.58
- (w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
- (d) World Equity Grth. Fd $463.64
- (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $15.72
- (w) Worldwide Securities $100.09
- (w) Worldwide Special $2,040.38S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

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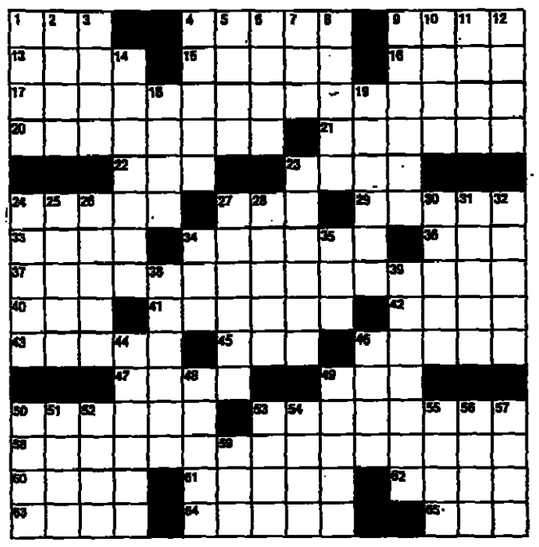
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Fairy-tale creature
4 Investigate
9 Kind of room or table
13 Anacondas
15 Of the ear
16 Annul
17 Manet portrait of a youth
20 Base runners, at times
21 Short wooden matches
22 Author Anaïs
23 His land is now Iran
24 Raft wood
27 —— Darya, Asian river
29 —— robbery
33 Off Broadway award
34 Tilled lands, in Spain
36 Lee ——, heavyweight contender: 1951
37 Manet portrait of a female
40 Holiday herald
41 Egg-rolling day
42 Little one: Suffix
43 Invigorate
45 Poetic contraction
46 Indy 500 factor
47 Sweetsop
49 U.S.A., French style
50 Prayer
53 Frisky zoo attractions
58 Jan van Eyck self-portrait, with "A"
60 Anagram for neat
61 Roam
62 Prefix with soft or sweet
63 *Repute*
64 Fragrant compound
65 Slangy assent

DOWN

1 Recedes
2 Spoils of war
3 Actress Dunaway
4 Eucharistic plate
5 German industrial district
6 Sea monsters
7 "—— ! Humbug!"
8 French pupil
9 Ship official
10 "Step——!"
11 Music halls
12 This makes some sore
14 Welsh port
18 Pelvic bones
19 ——beet
23 Coot
24 Leafy retreat
25 Out of reach
26 Threshold
27 Mounts
28 Smelting mixture
30 Malory's "Le —— d'Arthur"
31 Ham it up
32 Old hat
34 Hawaiian milkfish
35 Mo. of showers
38 Famous Isaac
39 Garage sign
44 Not so rough
46 Pacific archipelago
48 Finnish lake, to Swedes
49 Lotus—— (dreamer)
50 Hawaiian thrush
51 Strip of shoe leather
52 "—— each life some rain . . ."
53 *Transported*
54 Verge
55 "—— thy heart": Emerson
56 Dub
57 Impertinent one
59 Ethiopian prince

Solution to Previous Puzzle

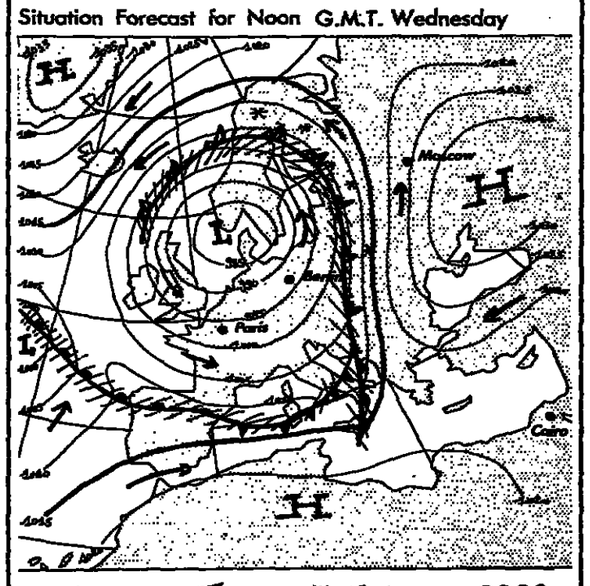
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	E	G	O	T	I	S	T		F	A	G	I	N	
		I	B	A	R		S	T	E	R	E	O		
C	A	N	A	D	A		O	R	N	E		N	E	W
L	E	T	T	S		S	N	I	D	E		T	A	I
A	S	H	E		S	T	E	P	S		S	H	I	N
R	O	E		R	A	I	S	E		P	E	E	V	E
O	P	T		O	G	L	E		S	E	A	L	E	D
		H	O	M	E	L	Y		H	E	M	I		
C	A	R	V	E			E	A	R	L	A	M	S	
A	L	O	E		H	A	S	T	E		I	S	I	S
G	M	A	N		I	N	T	O	W		D	O	O	O
E	A	T	S		S	T	O	P	S		F	E	R	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	12	54	Fair	MONTREAL	−6	21	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−7	19	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	0	32	Snow
BERLIN	2	36	Foggy	NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast	NICE	7	45	Rain
BUCHAREST	−1	30	Fair	OSLO	−1	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Overcast	PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	−2	28	Snow
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Snow	ROME	13	55	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	1	34	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
EDINBURGH	4	39	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Foggy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Fair
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast	TOKYO	3	37	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Showers	TUNIS	16	61	Fair
HELSINKI	−7	19	Snow	VIENNA	−2	28	Snow
HOUSTON	21	70	Rain	WARSAW	0	32	Snow
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	Rain
LISBON	14	57	Showers				
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



U.K. Choir Goes Through Floor Just 'When Stars Begin to Fall'

ST. MAWGAN, England, Jan. 22 (AP) — The local male choir was singing "When Stars Begin to Fall" when suddenly the baritones and tenors fell right through the floor.

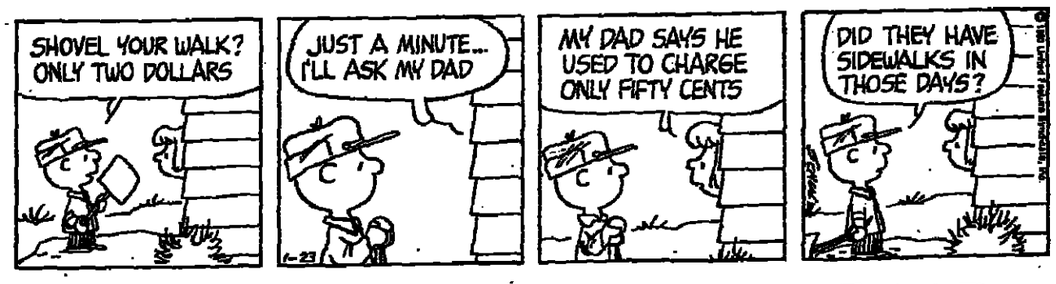
An astonished congregation looked on at St. Mawgan Methodist Church as rotten flooring gave way beneath the St. Columba Choir.

"It's my most unusual experience in 10 years of conducting," choir director Ivan Kessell said yesterday.

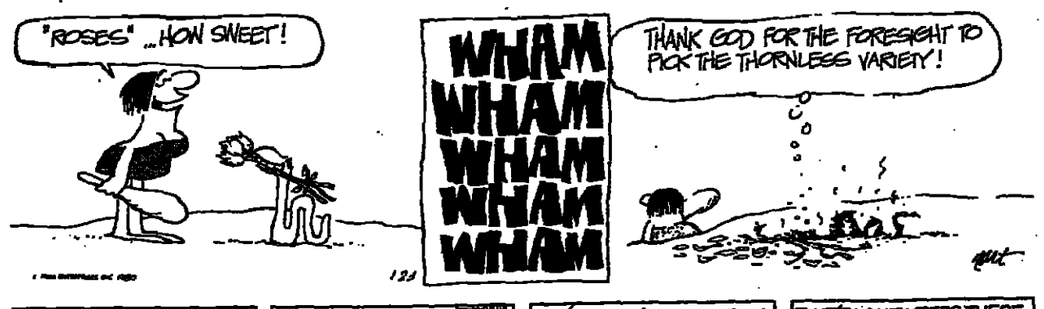
"People gasped, but they all saw the funny side of it afterward when it was discovered no one was hurt."

Within five minutes of the accident Sunday, the choir was back in action with the hymn "My Anchor Holds," he said.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

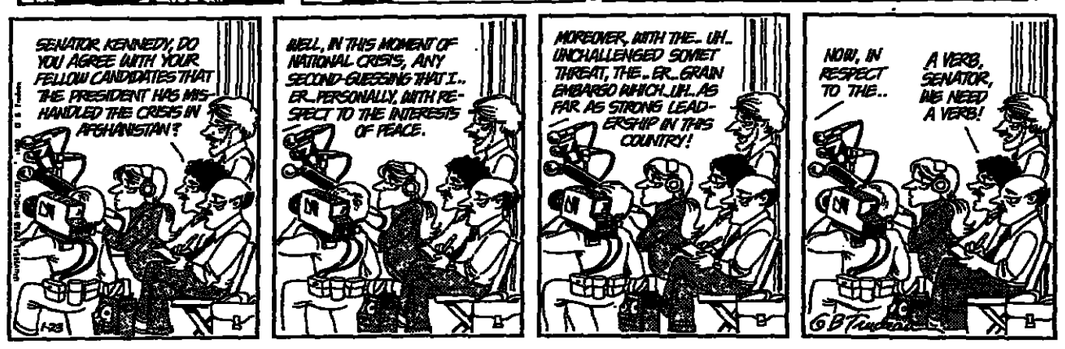


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, *one letter to each square*, to form four ordinary words.

SULLK

USIGE

AWBEER

WEDDAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "○○○○○○" ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUDGE CHOKE DECEIT HAMMER
Answer: What there was when mother-in-law came visiting—ANOTHER MOUTH TO HEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

VIDA

By Marge Piercy. Summit Books. 412 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

JOEL says out loud: "I don't know what to make of all this honesty. I think it's a bad idea all the way round. Why don't we go back in the other room and try to manipulate each other the way real people do?" Joel, however, is merely a deserter from the Army. Unlike Vida, he was never a member of Students Against the War, for which read Students for a Democratic Society, nor does he belong to the Network, for which read Weatherpeople. His sense of humor, like his jealousy, is "a bourgeois distraction," and therefore dangerous.

Whereas Vida is a genuine superstar of the radical Left. Her picture appeared in Life magazine. She wants "to live in history." She lives instead underground, facing 30 years in the slammer for having assisted in the bombing of the headquarters of a multinational corporation in New York. She is also beautiful, even when she has to dye her hair or wear a wig, and she loves her mother.

The Lofts of the Left

Vida is feisty, she is also emblematic. Marge Piercy, in her sixth novel, employs Vida to tell us exactly how it was in the lofts of the Left as the 1960s turned into the '70s, as the massive peace marches turned into a tantrum of the cadres. This is the way everybody sounded, as if translated by thumb from the German and the Russian and the Chinese, at the endless meetings to establish policy. This is the way everybody behaved, in games of faction and musical beds. Here are the people who sold out — to the media, the academy, the cops and medical school — and those who persevered, in their purity and rage.

There is no reason to doubt that underground life for the radical fugitives is exactly as Piercy describes it — with pay phones ringing on prearranged hours on prearranged days, the switching of subways, the mail drop and the "safe house," the motel room and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, the commune in Los Angeles and the A-frame in Vermont — although I was surprised to learn that they make ends meet doing odd jobs rather peripheral to the main business of revolution, e.g., sneaking a battered wife away from her husband and kidnapping two children in a complicated custody case.

Nor is there any reason to doubt Vida's sincerity. "This country," she says, "is a long war. It's our history too. Tecumseh and Mother Jones and Ida Tarbell. You must love who you are to love anybody else and to make good politics." On the other hand, she has trouble disciplining her sister's children: "She thought about belting them, but she did not think that Vietnamese hit their kids and she knew that Native Americans didn't; it must be incorrect." And running around underground is bad for her sex life: "More and more she had lived in her head and her nerves and less and less down in the rich body with its bird and frog songs . . ."

And she spends an amazing amount of time thinking about good food and good clothes. There is a chinoiserie kimono in her backpack. Why is she always the only one to remember the onions for the spicy pot roast? She worries about her "food snobbery" and her "fastidiousness." Nevertheless, it was nice in the old days, shoplifting at Bloomingdale's and Bonwit Teller for a scarf or a miniskirt, wearing a moss-green scoop-necked velour shift while eating Camembert and drinking a Sutter Home Zinfandel, '74. In Vermont, there isn't even a hairdryer. In the novel, there is much more about food and clothes than there is about music and dope. Vida refuses to move cocaine.

I submit that these details confirm Vida as a human being; Piercy certainly isn't making fun of her. Because we believe Vida, we believe the rest of them. I even believed Larkin, the Network leader who reads long articles on the latest ideas of Kim Il Sung and Enver Hoxha. What we are supposed to conclude about their politics is a matter. A politics that gets to dynamite the construction of a nuclear-energy plant is a that seems stupid to me.

It is also, as described, a oddly severed from history lent sneeze as if in helpless to the pollen count in the Nor does its frenetic sex co anything substantial, unhappiness. Missing fro are the amplitude and European novels of the of meaning and cross play of shadows and despair seems not to hav to it. It is almost bouncy.

Well, no one expects Fate" or "The Possessed" more like Clancy Sig Away" and Harvey "Standing Fast." It bears is dedicated to "the street soldiers." It has been pub a division of the Gulf & Corp. These days, the on that's cheap is irony. Never consider the smug alterna character in "Standing F tis: "One way or another to keep an idea alive. The enough of us, there neve were ridiculously wrong ab of things but who was it? An idea did they keep alive, ers?"

John Leonard is on the st New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the U.S. Weeks on list are not necessarily consec

FICTION

This Week		Weeks on List
1	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre	
2	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	
3	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	
4	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins	
5	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	
6	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	
7	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	
8	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	
9	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	
10	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw	
11	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	
12	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST, 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO advisors and generals	
13	THE GREEN RIPPER, by John MacDonald	
14	PORTRAIT, by Cynthia Freeman	
15	SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M. M. Kaye	

NONFICTION

1	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	
2	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	
3	WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger	
4	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	
5	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot	
6	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	
7	THE AMERICANS, by Alistair Cooke	
8	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin with Patrick McGrady	
9	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	
10	SERPENTINE, by Thomas Thompson	
11	SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE '80s, by Sylvia Porter	
12	WITH NO APOLOGIES, by Barry Goldwater	
13	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	
14	THE WINDSOR STORY, by J. Bryan 3d and Charles J.V. Murphy	
15	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

NORTH-SOUTH reached an excellent grand slam by a sophisticated sequence, as shown in the diagram.

Strong club systems generally prescribe a minimum of 16 or 17 points for the strong artificial opening, but allow some flexibility if the opener has a freakish hand and a wealth of controls. South therefore bid one club and showed his spades on the next round after a natural response of one heart.

All the subsequent bidding was artificial, with South asking a series of questions about his partner's hand. When he made the final decision to bid a grand slam, he knew that he would find in the dummy a singleton or doubleton spade queen, second-round control of diamonds and the ace-king of clubs.

When a club was led, South was very happy with the contract, but he did not let his euphoria blind him to the need to take a small precaution against a possible bad trump break.

The only danger to the contract was the possibility that all the missing trumps would be bunched in one hand. If West held them, South's cause was lost, so he concentrated on guarding against the 5 percent chance that East held four spades. After winning the first trick with the club king, he led a heart and ruffed.

A spade was led to the queen, and if both opponents had followed, it would have been all over. As it was, West showed out. Another heart was ruffed, and was entered with a club to other heart. This produced ace.

South's trumps were still too long for the coup posi sought, so he led to the jack and ruffed one of his winners. He then crossed to mond king and played winners. East was helpless ruffed, sooner or later South overruff and make the rest tricks.

NORTH
♠Q
♡KQJ765
♢KJ9
♣AK2

WEST
♠—
♡10842
♢1083
♣J1087543

EAST
♠J986
♡A93
♢8642
♣Q9

SOUTH
♠AK1075432
♡—
♢AQ7
♣64

Both sides were vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	Pass	1♠
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♣
Pass	2♣	Pass	3♢
Pass	4♣	Pass	4♠
Pass	5♢	Pass	5♠
Pass	7♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club seven.

The Soccer Scene

ngland-Italy Atmosphere Is Supercharged

Rob Hughes

..., Jan 22 (IHT) — The ...ch else will make pi... Turin June 15. That ...ssured last week when ... Italy were paired to ... could be the emotional ... 1980 European Cham...

...nows, the fixture need... ...ves after Italy cast Eng... ...m the 1978 World Cup. ...ations are with us still: ...s hysteria of Italians ... a tournament on their ... and particularly in the ...atus and Milan supply ...ue of the national squad ...pire or frighten to steril... ...ns.

...osphere at any time ...ore than enough to cope ... however, it is spiced ... undercurrent of appar... ...bribery in major compet... ...e probability that Kevin ...gland's captain, will be ... employee next season. ...m is a Juventus player," ... Bearzot, the careworn ...n manager, "thousands ... fans will make it even ...us to beat England. At least half of Turin will be cheering Kevin's arrival instead of their country." He didn't add that the other half, the Torino half, would as soon see Keegan go to the devil, such is the intense club rivalry in the city.

Keegan himself feels that the atmosphere in Turin — the anxiety of the Italians themselves — might rebound in England's favour. Maybe, but the England camp ought to be relieved that he will not by then have played Italian League soccer.

It might have given him a first-hand knowledge of the opposition, but they would also have got to grips — quite likely brutal grips — with the foreign national captain. Nothing has changed to alter the banality of domestic Italian play, as last weekend's results, with its meagre 11 goals shared between 16 teams, emphasizes.

Latin Foreboding

There is also a feeling, a Latin foreboding in Italy that its national team has driven beyond the peak displayed in the '78 World Cup. Who can say?

Italy, as host, did not have to qualify for these European finals, although it continues to pick off "friendly" opponents.

Bearzot, against a background of open hostility, resists change in the main. He has tried occasional younger players — Collovati of Milan and Baresi and Oriali of Inter — but his trust appears lodged in the strike force of Bettega, Causio and Rossi.

Selection, however, is the smallest of Bearzot's worries. "How can I run the Italian national team with a 'Brutus at my back?" he publicly despaired last year. The reference was to Italio Allodi, who runs the national coaching center from Florence and who in turn claims he is the subject of a "campaign organized against me in London."

By that, he means the virtual one-man campaign by Brian Glanville, my colleague on The Sunday Times, whose finger has indeed pointed out Allodi's implication in some apparently murky affairs of the '70s.

Allodi was general manager of the 1974 Italian World Cup squad that was alleged to have bribed or attempted to bribe Poland to give them a vital draw in a match at Stuttgart. He was previously secretary of Inter Milan, where there was more than one allegation about bribery of referees in the '60s, and then general manager at Juventus, where there were attempts to corrupt a referee in a 1973 European match against Derby County.

Not Invalid

Glanville admits that at times his pursuit of alleged Italian corruption becomes obsessive, but that need not invalidate his inquiries or his boundless journalistic appetite to heave at stones — which remain unturned.

He has called time and again at closed doors of authority for proper inquiries, but Dr. Aretemio Franchi, president of the Italian FA and of UEFA, the European rulers, is bland to all calls for official investigation, and FIFA, the world authority, even blander.

Their policy seems to be to hope that Glanville will simply go away and forget the past. He will not.

In recent weeks he obtained a written statement from Kazui Deyna, captain of the 1974 Polish side, confirming that there were attempts from the Italians to offer money if the Poles would refrain from sticking the ball in their net and allow a couple at the other end.

That was scoffed at by Deyna's former manager, Kazimierz Gorski, so Glanville once more sought corroboration. He got it from goalkeeper Jan Tamazewski, who not only agreed there was bribery attempt, but disclosed that it came from six Italian reserve players sitting in the Stuttgart grandstand.

Confirmation

In Arwerp, where where he now keeps goal for Beerschot in the Belgian League, Tomazewski confirms Deyna's version that the amount of money was never known to the Polish players, who reacted as a matter of principal by doing their damnedest to trash Italy.

Though he finds few allies willing to share his pursuit, Glanville learned last week that another journalist had phoned Dr. Helmut Kaser, the FIFA secretary, to ask why there was not official reaction to the allegations.

The reply, condensed, is (1) Why did the Poles wait six years to speak? (Answer: It took them that long to get out of the country to play in the West); (2) There is no real evidence, only people's word against others'; (3) The matter is one for Italian FA and Italian players.

Whatever reaction England encounters in Turin next June, Glanville at least seems assured of some kind of reception. The story behind the scenes could be better than one up front.

Meanwhile, whether he is right or wrong, would it not help if the ostrich of officialdom raised its head and at least instigated some formal inquiry into a continuing case of disturbing implications for the game at large?

Noll: The Smiling Dynast

By Dave Anderson

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Chuck Noll tried to laugh it off.

"Dynasty?" the Pittsburgh Steeler coach repeated, smiling. "Is that a place to eat?"

When quarterback Terry Bradshaw was asked yesterday if the Steelers were a dynasty, he replied, "I'd never say the Steelers are a dynasty." But, asked to define a dynasty, he said with a grin, "probably winning four Super Bowls out of six years."

Whatever the semantics, the Steelers dominate the National Football League as no other team ever has. They are the best team in history, better than the Green Bay Packers of the 1960s, better than the Cleveland Browns of the '50s, better than the Chicago Bears of the '40s.

When It Matters: 13-2

Even though those Packers won five NFL championships in seven years, including the first two Super Bowls, the Steelers' overall record is more imposing. During the last six campaigns, the Steelers have been 13-2 in post-season competition.

By comparison, the Packers had an 8-0 postseason record in winning their five titles, beginning in 1961 and ending with Super Bowl II, but in their two nonchampionship years, they did not even win the NFL's Western Division. They finished behind the Chicago Bears in 1963 and the Baltimore Colts in 1964. To win three of their titles, they had to win no more than two post-season games; twice they had to win only one.

The essence of the Steelers' dominance is that they have had to win three post-season games in each of their Super Bowl years. The more games, the greater the chance of being upset.

To match the Packers' run of five titles in seven years, the Steelers must win next year's Super Bowl. But by winning four in six years, they have bettered the reigns of the Bears and Browns. The Bears won four in seven years (1940, '41, '43 and '46); the Browns won three in six years (1950, '54 and '55).

To be compared with those teams, the Steelers had to win. Coming close wasn't enough. But beyond that, the Steelers are the best team in NFL history because they are bigger, stronger and faster than those teams were.

"Charles Henry Noll," said Joe Greene of the Steelers, when asked the reason for their continuity of success after their 31-19 Super Bowl triumph over Los Angeles. "He's the guy that keeps it going. He's the man that does it all."

Some Can't Win, One Never Loses

Consider that the Steelers have won four Super Bowl games while no other team has won more than two — the Packers, the Miami Dolphins and the Dallas Cowboys.

Consider too that the Steelers have never lost the Super Bowl. Some teams can't win the big one. The Steelers don't lose it.

Noll has drafted well, taught well and led well, beginning with his first two first-round choices, Greene in 1969 and Bradshaw in 1970 — the hearts of the defense and offense, respectively. And when the Steelers went into the playoffs without two all-pro players, linebacker Jack Ham and safety Mike Wagner, they still won.

"We play with a full 45-man roster," said offensive tackle Jon Kolb. "Our depth is very important. Our replacements played well."

The growth of the Steelers into true greatness was perhaps best described by Lambert in assessing the four Super Bowl triumphs.

"The first two years, I thought our defense won it for us," he said. "Last year I thought our offense won it. But this year I thought it was a combination."

That combination will be back next year.

Provocateur on Politicized Sport

y Mike Tully

...ORK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — ...over the 1980 Summer ...ecause of Soviet activity ...stan has shocked those ...e that sport and politics ...r mix.

...dwards, the sociology ...ho helped introduce a ...er salute into the 1968 ...ws that is naive. ...dless of its form or expres... ...ards says, "all competi... ...erently political when it ...tween peoples having ...nd distinct cultures and ...s . . ."

...hat tenet, Edwards says, ...pics in recent history has ...otential for political ex... ...than the one scheduled ...w in 1980."

... a professor at the Uni... California at Berkeley, is ... on the subject, having ...en a Games exploiter.

Ways of Looking

...re two ways to look at ... says: It is either the "toy ...t of life," having little to ...her areas of our existence, ...vity that reflects the soci... ...h it takes place.

...s believes the latter. In ... he was teaching race re... ...mily and introduction to ...t San Jose State, his stu... ...ded two young athletes ...mmie Smith and John ...hem, Edwards helped world. When Smith and ...ceived their gold and ...dals, respectively, for the ...dash in the Mexico City ...they thrust their clenched ...air as a comment on the ...ce relations in America ...d the world. ...dely televised incident ...d perhaps the most bla...



NYT

larry Edwards

tant political exploitation of the Olympics in U.S. "I helped organize that whole effort," says Edwards. "The decision as to what to do was a result of many suggestions that we were all aware of."

Others, while not intervening so dramatically in the Games, have recognized the propaganda value of sport.

Guenther Heinze, vice-president of East Germany's Sport and Gymnastic Federation, sees the importance of sport to his country's political aims. "Sport led the way in increasing the international prestige of our socialist republic," he said, "and led to its diplomatic recognition by a majority of the states of the world."

Some like to think that the Olympics are an exception. On the contrary, Edwards stresses, the Olympics may be the most political of all international sport competitions.

"It has become almost an assumption," Edwards says, "that the nation winning the most gold medals symbolically establishes the superiority of its society and its political ideology."

Pervasive

In recent Olympics the mixture of politics and sport has become more pervasive than ever. The most memorable and tragic example occurred in 1972 in Munich. Arab terrorists, members of the Black September group, demanded the release of 200 Arab commandos held prisoner in Israel.

When they were refused, they invaded the Israeli dormitory at the Olympic village. By the time the violence was over, 11 Israelis, five Arabs and one German policeman were dead.

"The Arab-Israeli confrontation was only one of a number that could have exploded," Edwards said. "Ireland was another, Vietnam was also very highly explosive. So was the whole leftist thing in Italy with the kidnappings.

"All of these factors would have lent themselves to Olympic Games exploitation because of the tremendous amount of media attention."

With repeated references to the media, Edwards is emphasizing a reason that today's Games are becoming ever more susceptible to exploitation. With so much attention, it becomes natural for a group or individual to use the occasion as a forum for a particular belief.

Edwards believes that as long as nations fail to recognize the unique situation created by extensive coverage in what is basically a political forum, disruptive incidents are bound to occur. That, he believes, will be the case in Lake Placid.

He declines to be specific for fear of being inflammatory, but offers general predictions that he says could be formed by any careful observer.

He notes the assigning of nearly 1,000 New York State Troopers to the area. He says it would be ridiculous to believe that the recent increase in tension between the United States and Soviet Union will not be reflected next month.

Until Deintensification

"The tensions between the East and West will be reflected in every international sports fest — including the Winter Olympics — until the situation deintensifies," he says. "They would come up if an American team ever passed a Soviet team in Heathrow Airport.

"I look for the typical, usual defections. I look for the press to exploit them to the hilt. I also look for a tie-in with whatever major political issue is at hand. The Games are too good an opportunity for nonofficial America to pass up and, with patriotism on the upswing, too good for official America to pass up."

Edwards says that fans and athletes should prepare themselves for exploitation. The key at Lake Placid is realizing how much publicity the Games will receive, especially because of their proximity to New York.

"The media can reach so many people," he says. "If we can understand just that much about the Olympic Games, it would be one of the greatest lessons in culture that could be produced. People are going to watch the Games."

Edwards feels that the Games in Moscow — if they take place — will be tense because they will revolve around basic differences between East and West. "There will be a shift to ideological differences," Edwards said. "There is a difference in what the American press feels is Olympic coverage and what the Soviet Union is prepared to allow.

"The main clash will be in the area of human rights, but there will be other issues, like 'dirty tricks' — lack of access, propoganda, exploitation of the media by the Soviets, judging, bad calls. These are much more potentially disrupting.

"The NBC coverage, the response that that coverage brings, the situation in the Middle East, there's no telling what kind of possibilities there are. There is so much linkage with oil and the Soviet Union right down on the border of Iran. It's a difficult situation.

"The threats to the orderly carrying out of the Games will be many, and remember, the United States has the Summer Olympics in 1984 in Los Angeles. Whatever happens this year in Moscow will reverberate in 1984 with an increment. And whatever happens in Lake Placid will reverberate with an increment in Moscow."



Tommie Smith
Mexico City, 1968

Edwards says that both individuals and nations can prepare for Moscow.

"I would recommend some things," he says. "Anyone travelling to the Soviet Union should have some appreciation of what the Games have developed into. They should see the Olympics in some kind of intelligent perspective relative to the last quarter of the 20th century.

"Second, try to get as much information as possible on the Russian perspective on what the Games are about and how they are going to handle them.

"Third, understand something about the Russian people themselves, their values, attitudes. Develop some idea of how to behave intelligently given all that."

He urges the development of a system to handle the inevitable mixture of sport and politics.

"We must begin to deal intelligently with the fact that the Games are political," he said. "We're in the ballpark as far as what we know we can expect. We have political organizations that deal with political problems. We have to do that with sports.

"Declare the Games political — then move to reforming the structures to ameliorate any political situation that might emerge."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	35	11	.761	—
Boston	34	12	.739	1
Washington	20	25	.444	14½
New York	22	28	.440	15
New Jersey	19	29	.396	17

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	28	21	.571	—
San Antonio	25	24	.510	3
Houston	23	24	.489	4
Indiana	22	25	.468	5
Cleveland	21	28	.429	7
Detroit	13	35	.271	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	30	21	.588	—
Milwaukee	27	23	.540	2½
Chicago	16	31	.340	12
Denver	17	34	.333	13
Utah	15	35	.300	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	36	13	.735	—
Los Angeles	35	15	.700	1½
Phoenix	32	17	.653	4
San Diego	27	25	.519	10½
Portland	24	27	.471	13
Golden State	15	33	.313	20½

Monday's Result

Los Angeles 122, New York 114 (Abdul-Jobbar 25, Wilkes 20; Cartwright, Richardson 21).

Walton Alive and Almost Well

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 22 (AP) — After two years of a lame foot and false hopes, Bill Walton is nearing the end of a long wait.

"It's going to be soon," said the Clippers' 6-foot-11 center, whose brittle left foot has clouded his National Basketball Association career since February, 1978.

"Two years is a long time," said the bearded Walton, during a stop at his favorite health food restaurant. In jeans and a sports jacket whose lapel bore a Grateful Dead button, Walton was devouring a mound of homemade apple pie a freind spotted him.

"What'd the doctor have to say?"

Walton flashed a broad smile and a thumbs-up sign.

These are days of high-spirited expectancy for Walton and his wife Susan. By the time their third child is born in March, Walton should be ready to deliver for the Clippers — who have climbed into playoff contention without him.

Still Bitter

The bitterness he harbors toward the Portland Trail Blazers, his employers for five years, has not subsided. "They convinced me that pain-killing injections for the foot were okay," he said. "Then, when the foot went bad, they called me a malingerer."

Adding to his anger was the huge compensation award last fall that cost San Diego two starters, a backup center and a No. 1 draft choice — the largest award in league history.

"The commissioner [Lawrence O'Brien] has taken a strong stand against violence as far as player against player, coach against referee and referee against referee," said Walton. "But by making that ruling, he condoned violence by team doctors on players. Basically he has supported Portland's position on injections."

Last spring, Walton played out his contract with Portland and signed a seven-year, $7 million agreement with his hometown NBA team. Just as the season was to get underway, Walton suffered another stress fracture and had to spend three weeks in a cast.

In his absence, the natives grew restless. Clipper crowds booed at the mention of his name. "I accept that. They want to see me play. I'm a fan too. I understand how they feel," said Walton, who has averaged 17.1 points per game and 13.5 rebounds in 209 NBA games.

"Getting back into shape is going to take a long time," he said. "And when I come back, I'm certainly not going to dominate or control the game like I can. I'll fit in wherever they need me. This team has overcome a lot of adversity."



AP

Bill Walton

nandez-Ochoa Takes Slalom's Long View

y Samuel Abt

...ODEN, Switzerland ... Francisco Fernandez-... 29-year-old leader of ...orld Cup skiing team, ...xpect any upsets in the ...iant slalom at the Olym... next month.

...nt slalom, Stenmark, no... ... Fernandez-Ochoa said ...nterview. "In the slalom, ...mark, because he is so ...l Mahre, because he will ...motivation racing in the ...ttes, and three or four ...us favorites.

...ficult to imagine an out... ...g a chance, the level at ...so high. Still, sometimes ...r is in fine form, feeling ...d has a perfect race. It ...ometimes, and when it ...he wins." Fernandez-...mitted himself a brief, ...

...iers talk about lightning ...e name is always Fran... ...ndez-Ochoa, the winner ...m at the 1972 Games in ...apan — and nothing else ...nce, including a World ...efore or since.

...ust go down as the big... ...n history," said the beat... ...at Sapporo. Gustavo ...o finished second. ...re all speechless," re... ...ld Schoenhaar, now the ...s team coach but then ...est German staff. "Not ...l believe it, but after the ...off, we understood that it had been Paco's day, a perfect day, a perfect race."

Eight years later, only the proud and thoughtful Fernandez-Ochoa — "Paco," from the diminutive for Francisco — refuses to be surprised.

"I was in the first seed, the first 15 skiers," he said. "I had been racing well for years. I did not surprise myself so much." What did surprise him, he admitted, was the impact of his victory in Spain, especially in Madrid, where he lives. "There is no Spanish Olympic champion in an individual event except me," he explained. "That makes it good for me, but bad for sports.

"The victory changed a lot of things for me," he continued. "Before that race I had the chance to win only prestige. After, I had the chance to win money. And I did. There were appearance fees and contracts with manufacturers and endorsements, all legal under the rules, all things other skiers had but I didn't."

"Now I could build a house for my parents. I also went into the sporting-goods business and owned two stores in Madrid. Now I do public relations for Coca-Cola and they have named the Spanish children's skiing championship for me. I am honored by that.

"Before that victory, I was better known in Austria or Switzerland than I was in Spain, where skiing is a very small sport. Since then, I am somebody, a celebrity." He said it not boastfully but as a matter of record.

The Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., will be the last ones for Fernandez-Ochoa. "Right after the Games, in March at the latest, I will turn pro on the North American circuit," he revealed. "If the pro racing goes well, I will stay with it next year also. If not, this is my last season."

"In 1976, I injured my left knee and ankle and lost my place in the first seed in the World Cup. I still win some races at lower levels and I always hope to finish in the first 10 in the World Cup, but it doesn't happen often." He failed to finish the slalom Sunday in Wengen, and was 28th Monday in the giant slalom here.

"I wanted to quit the World Cup after my accident and turn pro then, but the Spanish skiing federation didn't want me to.

"They said I should stay because my leadership and experience were valuable to the team." The Spanish team is primarily the Fernandez-Ochoa family. Four of his six brothers and both his sisters race for Spain. "I am the oldest," Fernandez-Ochoa said. "I have to set the example."

And how does he rate his chances at Lake Placid? "I know better than most, believe me, how hard it will be, but I want to be in the first 10. Victory? No, not any longer.

"But victory is not that important. It was my life's dream, that slalom victory, but for me now the start of any race is the most intense moment in my heart. It's like a torero entering the arena or a Formula One racer getting into his car. I wait at the start and am moved by emotion, the challenge is there before me. This, for me, is more than victory."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	29	2	12	70	188	134
NY Rangers	21	19	8	50	181	171
NY Islanders	20	17	6	46	155	141
Atlanta	19	28	6	44	152	156
Washington	11	27	7	29	139	175

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	18	17	12	48	129	142
St. Louis	19	28	7	45	144	151
Vancouver	15	23	8	38	144	158
Edmonton	12	20	10	34	154	194
Winnipeg	13	30	5	31	121	198
Colorado	12	28	5	29	141	177

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	24	16	6	54	177	150
Los Angeles	20	16	8	48	185	169
Pittsburgh	18	16	11	47	155	160
Detroit	17	20	7	41	150	146
Hartford	12	20	10	34	147	152

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	29	12	6	64	177	129
Boston	27	12	6	60	174	125
Minnesota	22	13	8	52	179	132
Quebec	18	21	6	42	137	153
Toronto	16	22	4	36	162	180

Monday's Results

Buffalo 3, Atlanta 3 (Martin (24), Monahan (1), Sering (12), Plett (7), Houston (13), Russell (6)).

Boston 3, Minnesota 0 (O'Reilly (16), Miller 2 (10)).

Hartford 7, Winnipeg 2 (M. Howe (14), Johnston 2 (2), Stoughton (26), Rogers 2 (19), Carroll (6), Cory (1), Markell (1)).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Justine De Lacy

Savoir Boire

PARIS (IHT) — I am making an exception to my rule never to publicize friends' books in the case of a timely tome dumped on my desk by an old acquaintance, the eminent oenologist Alexis Korkoff.

In his oeuvre "All Mouth and No Trousers," Professor Korkoff wisely refrains from pelting the reader with useful information — the innumerable sordid details about vineyards and vintages with which most books on this tiresome subject concern themselves.

Instead, the professor emphasizes the facade of wine tasting and its many empty but invaluable rituals. Never again will a three-star lunch with the top taco of your company elude you if you listen to Korkoff. In one read, the most confirmed Dr. Pepper drinker will be able to duplicate the limited vocabulary and questionable gestures of the accomplished oenophile, unencumbered by actual *savoir boire*.

(Substance would be wonderful, of course, if only we had time for it. But in this harried epoch, I'm sure you'll agree, it's enough just to try to master the rudiments of form. Who today can afford the luxury of worrying about content?)

* * *

A few of the topics featured in "All Mouth and No Trousers":

What To Do If You Are Bitten by a Jeroboam. Should You Wear a Jeroboam with a Low-Cut Dress or Save It for Your Purple Cashmere Turtleneck? Demi-Bouteille and Divorce. Holding the Wineglass by Base, Stem and Bowl. Can You Take the Cork Home?

Should You Drink Gewurtztraminer With the Tuna or Keep Serving It With Cherry Pop the Way Your Bridge Club Likes It? New Corkscrews for the Double-Jointed. Can You Take the Label Home? Should You Drink Wine If You Are Currently Using a Vicks Inhaler? If So, Can You Put the Inhaler in the Wine to Rinse It Off, and Will This Affect the Wine? Can You Take the Bottle Home?

What To Do With a Cuckoo Cru. Warts: The Winetaster's Secret Weapon. Premature Expectoration — It Can Save Your Marriage.

As any oenophile worth his residual sugar knows, true wine tasting — the penetration of the bouquet by the flora — takes place not in the palate, an overrated part of the anatomy if there ever was one, but in the old schnozzola. This outstanding organ rates an entire section:

The Ins and Outs of Your Nasal Passages and How to Get The Most In and Out of Them. Eagle Beak or Gallic Hook? — Wine Tasters' Favorite Plastic Surgeons Help You Decide. Size: Is It Crucial? Nose Hair: The Best of the Olfactory Defoliants and Where to Purchase Them. (Formerly titled: Napalm and Your Nose: The Bottom Line) News about Nostril Envy. Cork Sniffing: The Incandescent Adolescent and You.

* * *

A few of Korkoff's tips:

Telling Red Wine from White: Red is darker in color.

The Salad Course: Shove the lettuce to one side and secure it with scotch tape. Using an eye dropper, siphon off a bit of vinaigrette and put it in your wine to give it body. The result, called fortified wine nouveau, is the ideal companion for a pheasant.

When To Return a Bottle: If the bottle is empty, send it back immediately. Ditto if there's the slightest trace of tomato paste on the cork.

Handling the Supercilious Sommelier: Tell him that before you purchase the 1966 Chateau Margaux, you would like to float a piece of blue cheese, preferably gorgonzola, in it. If the cheese does not sink, you'll take it. Smile confidently as you drop the cheese into the wine.

In guise of a denouement — these are not really fashionable anymore, anyway — Korkoff has included a clever wine quiz so you can check your progress.

* * *

Sample Wine Quiz: What should you do with the cork? 1. Slice it in two and have it made into earrings for your wife. 2. Put it on a string and wear it in case you are shipwrecked and have to send a message in a bottle. 3. Crumble it and sprinkle it on your mashed potatoes for texture.

For science buffs, "All Mouth and No Trousers" contains the inevitable smattering of technical banter: Your Position on German Oak. For or Against Centrifuges. Malalactic Fermentation — A New Hiroshima?

On sale at newsstands everywhere. (Part II next week: What To Do If You Are Invited to a Professional Wine Tasting.)

Mary Blume

He Pleased to Live

Garrick — Vandal and Savior of the Bard

LONDON — Just as the old year was in its last gasp, the British Museum dipped into its vast store of treasures and opened a pocket exhibition that until May 11 will commemorate the bicentenary of the death of the great actor-manager David Garrick and of his major bequests to the museum: a fine collection of early English plays and a rather soapy marble statue of Shakespeare commissioned from the Huguenot sculptor, Louis Francois Roubiliac.

The statue formerly stood in an Ionic-columned temple on the grounds, laid out by Capability Brown, of Garrick's country retreat, which the Adam brothers designed. The Bard is shown awaiting inspiration from the skies and looking, according to a contemporary critic, rather frenchified. He wears knee breeches. Partly absurd, partly touching, the statue reflects Garrick's lifelong devotion to Shakespeare, which expressed itself in what were at once acts of piety and, to modern eyes, of shocking desecration.

Garrick inserted a procession into his production of "Romeo and Juliet" as well as an additional scene in which Juliet awakens to find Romeo not dead but dying. (Garrick excelled at dying. He also wrote himself a dying scene as Macbeth.) He continued to play Nahum Tate's version of "King Lear," which had a happy ending, a love affair between Cordelia and Edgar, and omitted the Fool. In "Hamlet" Garrick dropped the gravediggers and Osric and in the last act left an innocent Laertes and a mad Gertrude alive.

Added Songs

To make "A Midsummer Night's Dream" more appealing to his audiences, he added songs and more comic scenes. His production flopped anyway. His version of "The Taming of the Shrew," called "Catherine and Petruchio," was a hit but he did less well with "Florizel and Perdita," based on the last acts of "The Winter's Tale."

Garrick's temerity may shock modern taste, but in the context of 18th-century theater he must be thought less a vandal than a savior. When the English playhouses reopened after the Restoration in 1660, Shakespeare's plays returned to the stage in curiously "improved" versions. If he changed the plays even further to please his audiences, Garrick also restored many lines of the original texts and, by staging 24 of Shakespeare's plays and appearing in 19, he made Shakespeare a staple of English repertory. As for the happy ending of "Lear," the correct text was not played until 1838 and Dr. Johnson, like many of Garrick's contemporaries, felt that the play's original climax was too terrible to be borne.

Johnson, Garrick's senior by nine years, had briefly been his schoolmaster in Lichfield and the two men went to London together. They were lifelong if unequal friends — the cheerful Garrick always eager to please, Johnson always a little patronizing to little "Davy," even in his words after Garrick's death: "I am disappointed by that stroke of death, which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the publick stock of harmless pleasure." Boswell, on the other hand, by nature an enthusiast and a flatterer, once said of a letter from Garrick, "It was a pine-apple of finest flavour."

David Garrick is the most celebrated actor-manager England has known, Helen Smith writes in her handbook to the show: an accepted view although little can be known of his acting style except that it was considered very naturalistic and new. An actor of the old school, James Quin, said of Garrick's first season, "If the fellow is right, I and the rest of the players have been wrong."

Garrick was short — about 5 feet 4 inches — and, to judge from his brown velvet suit in the exhibition and the officer's red coat he wore as Macbeth, inclined to be portly. His eyes were his best feature and like most actors of his time he shaved his head except for a lock at the back that anchored the wigs he wore onstage and off.

He was charming and lively and when conducting business affairs he would, in order to give himself time to think, cultivate an abrupt, broken delivery. He died at the age of 61 a very wealthy man.

After a three-year liason with the uproarious Peg Woffington, he fell in love with a young dancer to whom he was happily married for nearly 30 years and who survived him in faithful widowhood for 43 years, dying in 1822 at 98. His friends were leading actors, artists and statesmen and he was always pleased to welcome scholars or to send them books from his superb library, which included a Shakespeare First Folio. His own plays — he wrote some 22 — are mostly forgotten but his name lives in a London street, a theater and well-known club.

Garrick briefly read law, then went into the wine trade. It is assumed that he first met theater people while conducting business in the Covent Garden area. A success as an actor from the start, he took over the Drury Lane Theatre and proved an astute judge of public taste, fulfilling the aim Johnson stated in the prologue he wrote for Garrick's first season as a manager in 1747:

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
For we that live to please, must please to live.



Garrick as Macbeth

He improved acting standards by insisting upon attendance at rehearsals. He hired the best musicians and scene painters. He rebuilt the Drury Lane and by increasing its number of seats abolished the old custom of allowing audiences to pass freely behind the scenes and even sit on the stage.

His devotion to Shakespeare was not confined to the stage. Guests at his country house were always taken to pay homage to Roubiliac's statue and were encouraged to write verses which often appeared anonymously in London journals: the private cult, writes Helen R. Smith, became a subtle piece of self-promotion.

Invents Festival

With the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford in 1769, Garrick invented a staple of modern cultural life, the arts festival. Although there was no theater at Stratford at the time and no lines from Shakespeare were spoken at the jubilee, the event created much publicity despite torrential rains that caused the fireworks and procession to be cancelled and the horse-race for the Jubilee Cup to be run knee-deep in water.

Garrick sold the patent to Drury Lane to Richard Brinsley Sheridan and it was probably Sheridan's stage managing that made Garrick's funeral procession, on Feb. 1, 1779, so grandiose. But the size of the mourning crowds, stretching nearly one mile from the Adelphi to Westminster Abbey, was real and mounted troops were needed to make a path through them. Johnson was overcome with grief at Davy's death and Edmund Burke wrote of his friend, "He raised the character of his profession to the rank of a liberal art."

PEOPLE: *Britain's Royal Fami[ly] Is Facing a Budget C[...]*

Britain's royal family may have to cut back on housekeeping expenses. **John Biffen**, chief secretary to the Treasury, told the House of Commons on that the royal family won't escape Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher**'s drive to cut government spending. One Tory lawmaker protested that to reduce the royal allowance for official expenses would "devalue a major British institution." But a Laborite argued: "No one should be protected against inflation — the royal family has plenty of fat to live on." The allowance last year amounted to $6.8 million in taxpayer funds, with more than two-thirds going to **Queen Elizabeth II**. The allowance is used for salaries of royal staff and the cost of elaborate state ceremonies.

* * *

Spain's Ministry of Culture has awarded its Miguel de Cervantes literary award, considered the "Nobel Prize of Castilian Spanish," to two authors — Argentinian writer **Jorge Luis Borges** and Spanish poet **Gerardo Diego**. It said the two writers were honored in recognition of the merit of their complete works. The Ministry also announced that the prize, worth five million pesetas ($76,000) this year but doubled because of the "equal merit" of both winners, would in future always carry a 10-million-peseta award.

* * *

Mary Tyler Moore, looking much like Mary Richards of the television series, began rehearsals on Broadway to take over **Tom Conti**'s central role in "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" Seated on an austere hospital bed from which she will portray a quadriplegic who wants to be permitted to die, she said she had received only encouragement since word went out last fall that she would probably take over the part. **Emanuel Azenberg**, the producer, said a revised script by **Brian Clark** also changed the sex of the doctor, originally played by **Jean Marsh**, who will now be portrayed by **James Naughton**. It will open Feb. 24 for a nine-week engagement at the Royale Theater.

* * *

The actress **Maureen Stapleton** doesn't like to fly, so a while ago she took a Polish freighter bound for Rotterdam because she had to act in a movie in London. The actress's ship, the General S. Poplawski, was overdue in Rotterdam last Friday, but friends had already begun to worry when cables sent to her on the ship were [...] marked "undeliverable." [...] Stapleton has now allayed [...] telephone call to friends [...] United States from London [...] Poplawski's engine broke do[wn] mid-Atlantic, and we rolled [...] for two nights and a day [...] seas and eating a lot of [...] potatoes," she said. After [...] she was asked: will she [...] and fly back to New [...] March? "Never," she said.

* * *

Mike Douglas, host of a [...] syndicated television talk [...] 18 years, has joined **Bert** [...] the redundant list. He is [...] placed, Group W Production[s] after reports that negotia[tions] [...] Douglas over a new con[tract] foundering. Douglas' [...] tract expires in June. A [...] for Group W said "The M[...] las Show" — syndicated o[...] tions nationwide — ha[s been] doing very well, but for a [...] range commitment into the [...] was felt the availability of Jo[hn] **Davidson** and his interest in do[ing the] show for a number of years [...] deciding factor." Industry so[urces] connected with stations that [...] the show said some had been [pres]suring Group W to find a yo[unger] host because Douglas' loyal [audi]ence was "growing old with [him."] Davidson, 37, started out i[n] 1960s television variety series, [...] Entertainers." His versatile si[nging] style has made him a popula[r fix]ture in Las Vegas nightclubs.

* * *

Mikael Palmqvist, a 22-ye[ar-old] Swede, has claimed a new [world] soccer juggling record after [keeping] the ball 71,003 times with hi[s] legs and head. It took him [...] hours and 25 minutes to be[at the] previous record of 68,315, set [by an]other Swede last year.

* * *

President Carter recently inv[ited a] group of religious leaders [to the] White House for breakfast [and a] briefing on his energy progra[m. En]ergy Secretary **Charles Dunca[n]** [was] speaking to the group but s[topped] abruptly when the president [left] the room. After Carter left, D[uncan] resumed speaking, but he s[aid he] would not talk long. Duncan [said] he had learned that it is diffi[cult to] follow the president and, an[yway,] the president had scooped [his] notes and walked out with [them] when he left the room.

—SAMUEL JUS[...]

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